

(12) **United States Patent**
Zsolszak et al.

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(54) **HEATED INSOLE WITH REMOVABLE ASSEMBLY**

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(73) Assignee: **Schawbel Technologies LLC**, Burlington, MA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 75 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/719,819**

(22) Filed: **May 22, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0282556 A1 Oct. 8, 2015

Related U.S. Application Data

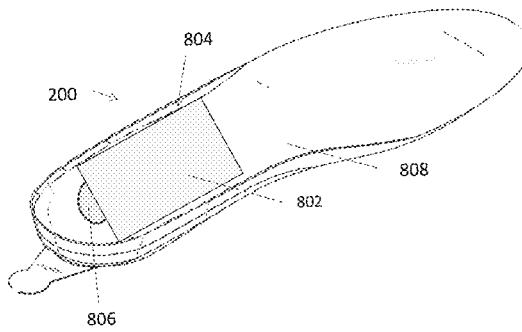
(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/511,528, filed on Oct. 10, 2014, which is a continuation of (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A43B 7/02 (2006.01)
A43B 7/34 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *A43B 7/34* (2013.01); *A43B 3/0015* (2013.01); *A43B 3/0031* (2013.01); *A43B 7/04* (2013.01);

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A43B 7/04; A43B 3/0005; A43B 3/0015;
A43B 7/02; A43B 7/025; H05B 3/342; H05B 3/06; A61F 2007/0045; A61F 2007/008

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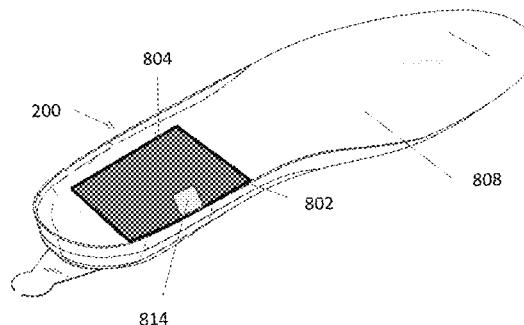
Primary Examiner — Ted Kavanaugh

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Brown Rudnick LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A heated insole for a shoe has an insole body, a heating element, and a removable assembly. The insole body has a recess, and the heating element delivers heat to at least a portion of the insole body. The removable assembly is removable from and insertable into the recess of the insole body, and includes a battery and a control circuit that is configured to control heating of the heating element.

11 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets



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Related U.S. Application Data

application No. 14/248,861, filed on Apr. 9, 2014, now Pat. No. 8,869,428.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/947,913, filed on Mar. 4, 2014, provisional application No. 61/911,835, filed on Dec. 4, 2013.

(51) Int. Cl.

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<i>H05B</i>	<i>3/34</i>	(2006.01)
<i>A43B</i>	<i>3/00</i>	(2006.01)
<i>A43B</i>	<i>7/04</i>	(2006.01)
<i>A43B</i>	<i>17/00</i>	(2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC *A43B 13/38* (2013.01); *A43B 17/00*
(2013.01); *H05B 3/342* (2013.01)

(58) Field of Classification Search

Field of Classification Search
USPC 36/2.6, 137, 139, 132; 219/211
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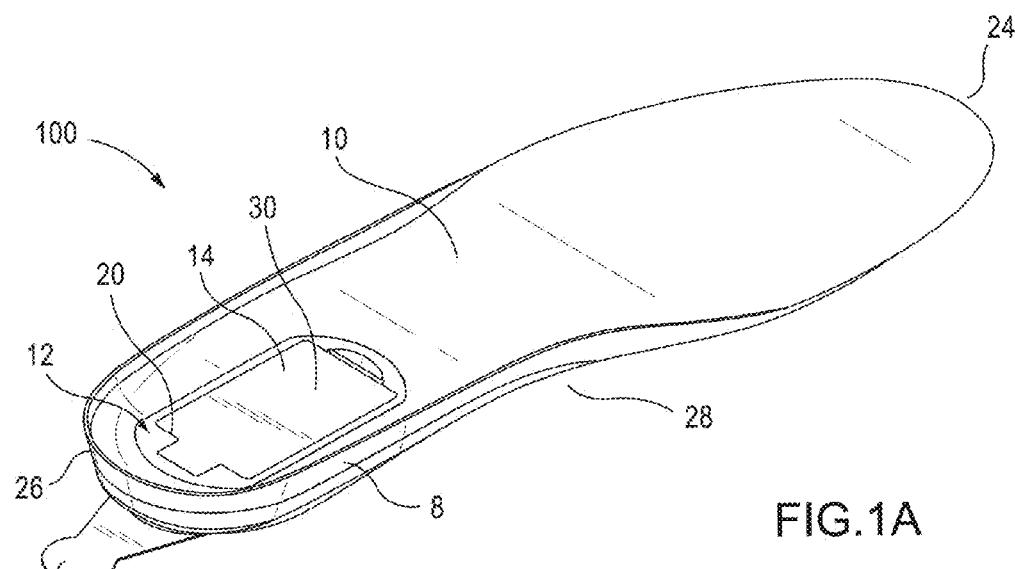


FIG. 1A

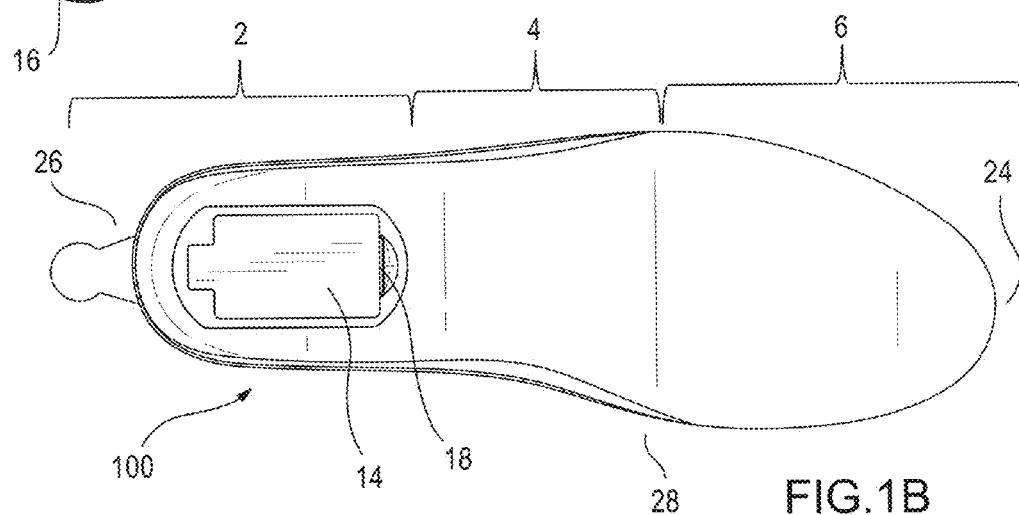


FIG.1B

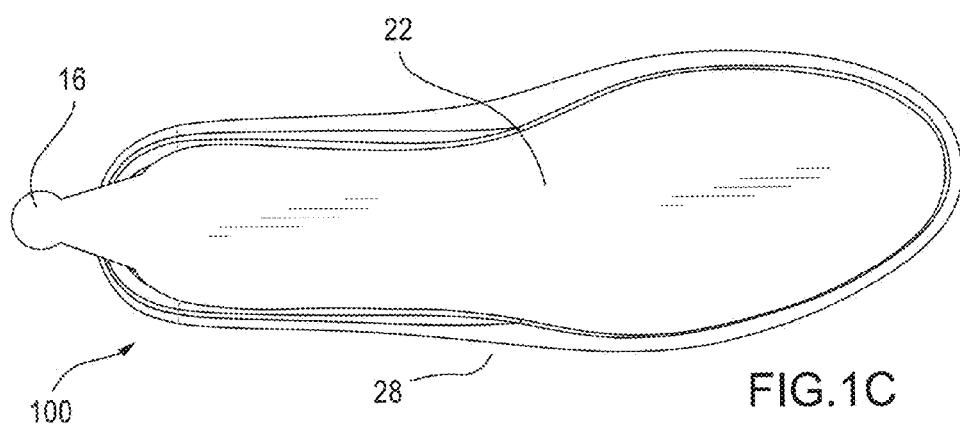


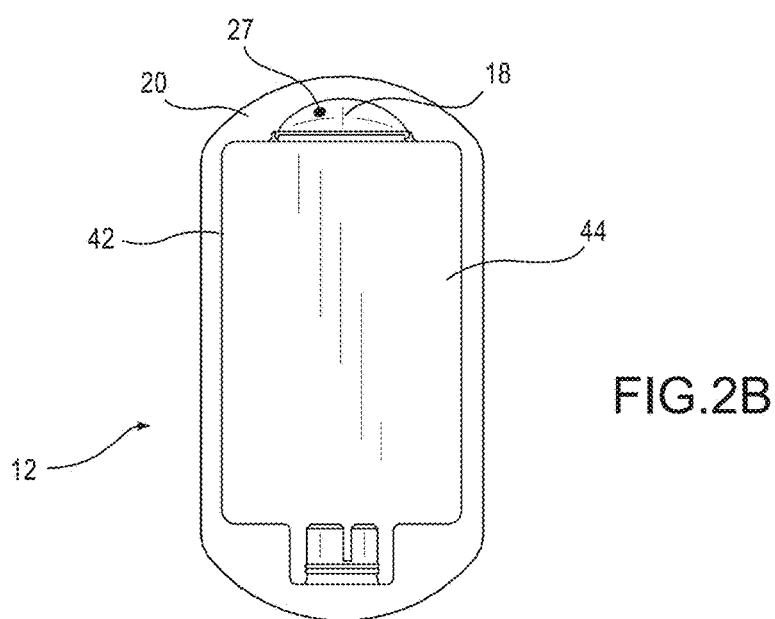
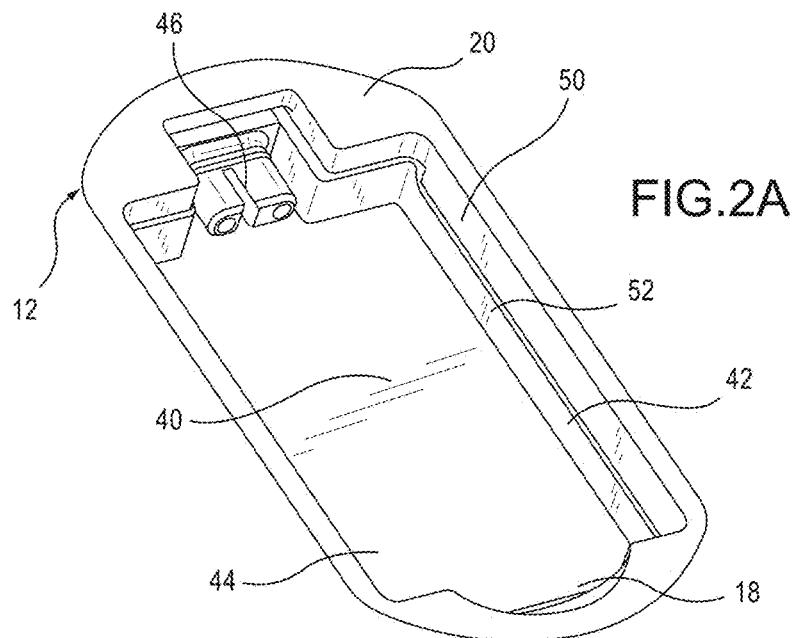
FIG.1C

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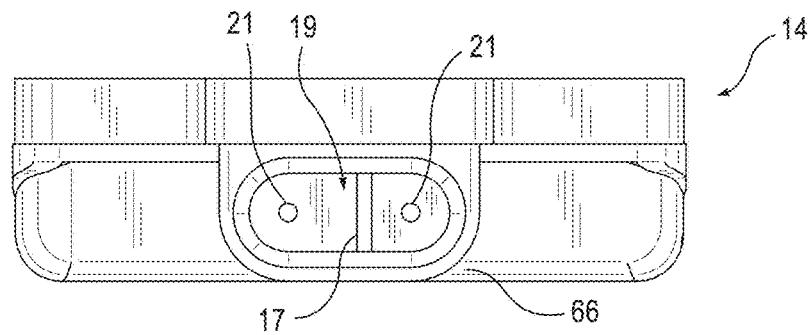
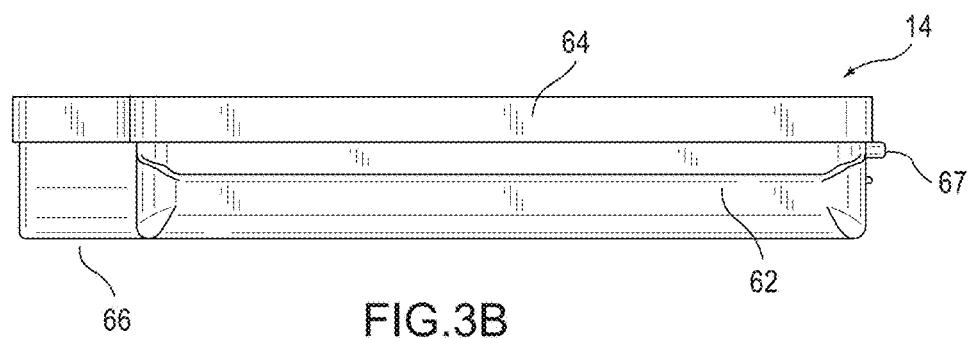
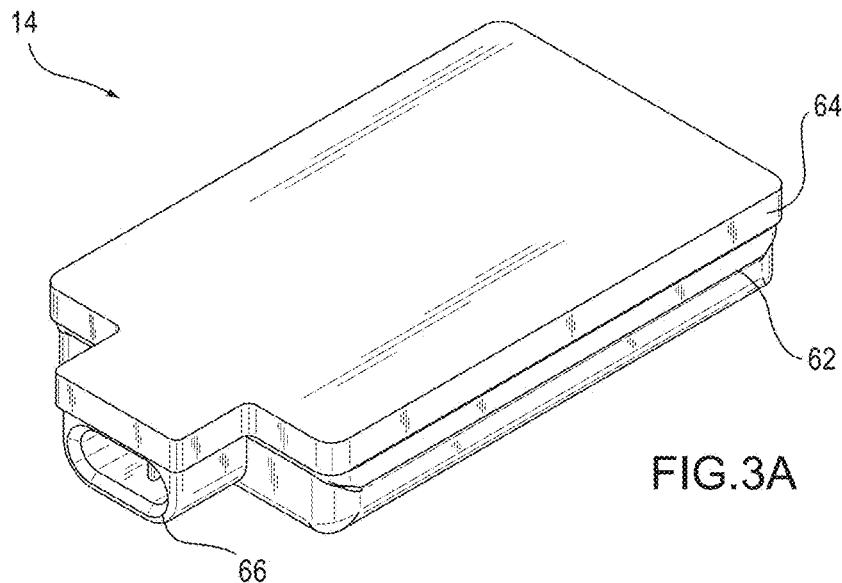


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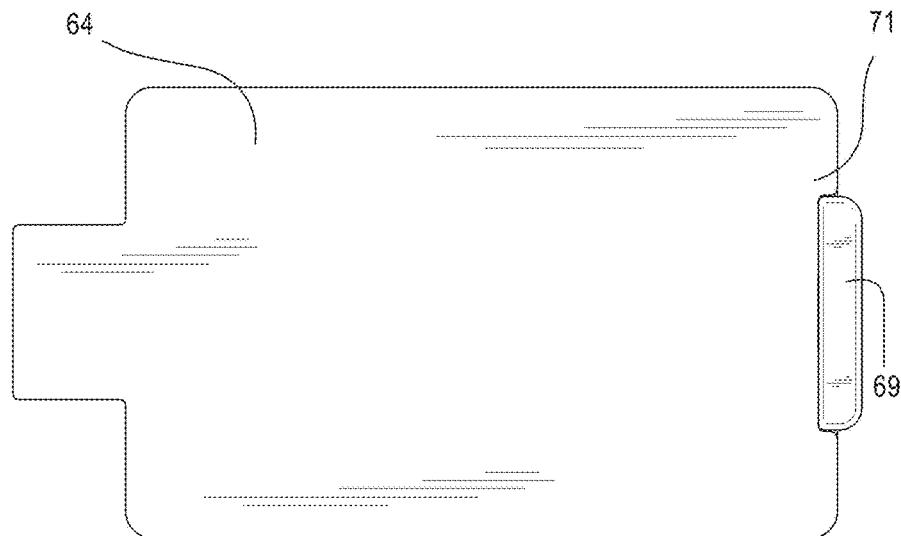


FIG.3D

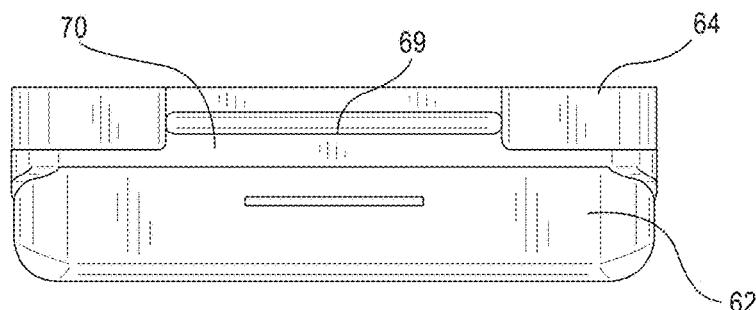


FIG.3E

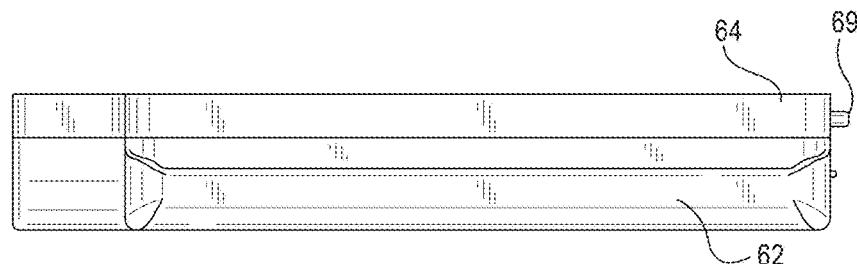


FIG.3F

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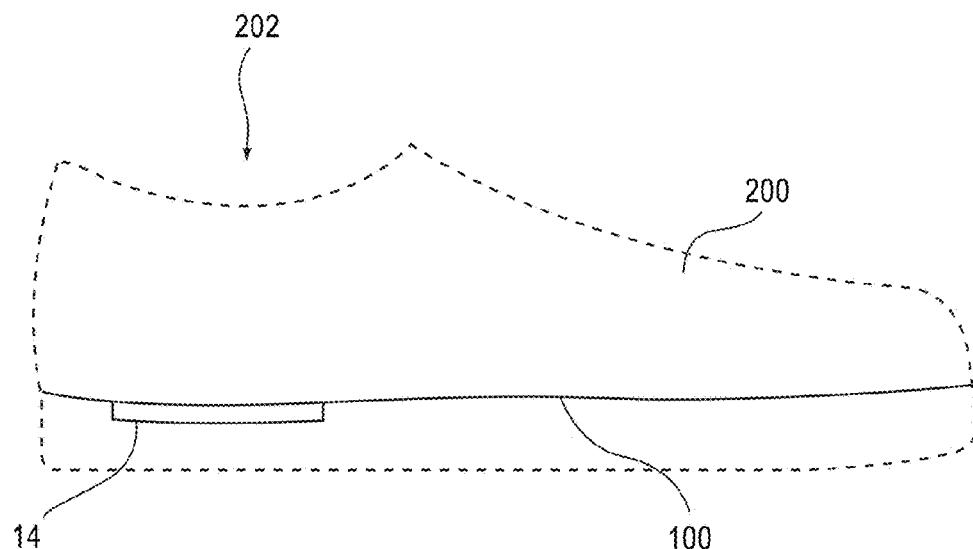


FIG.4A

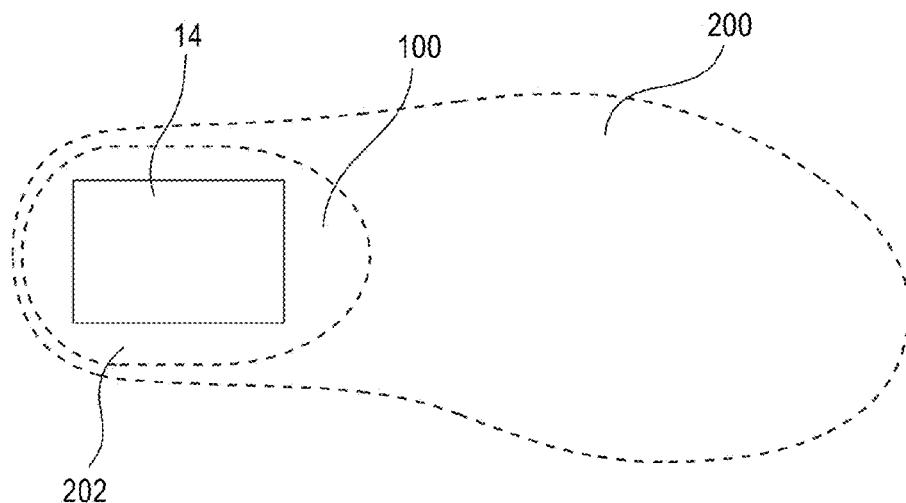


FIG.4B

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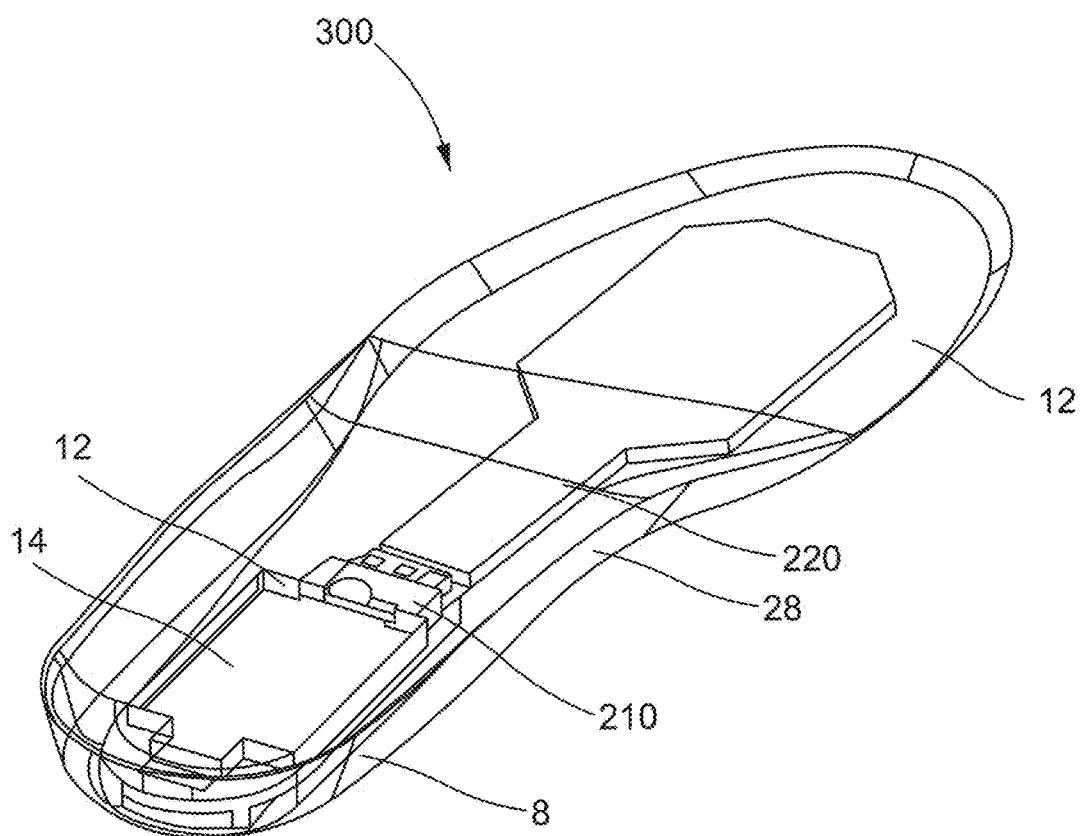


FIG.5

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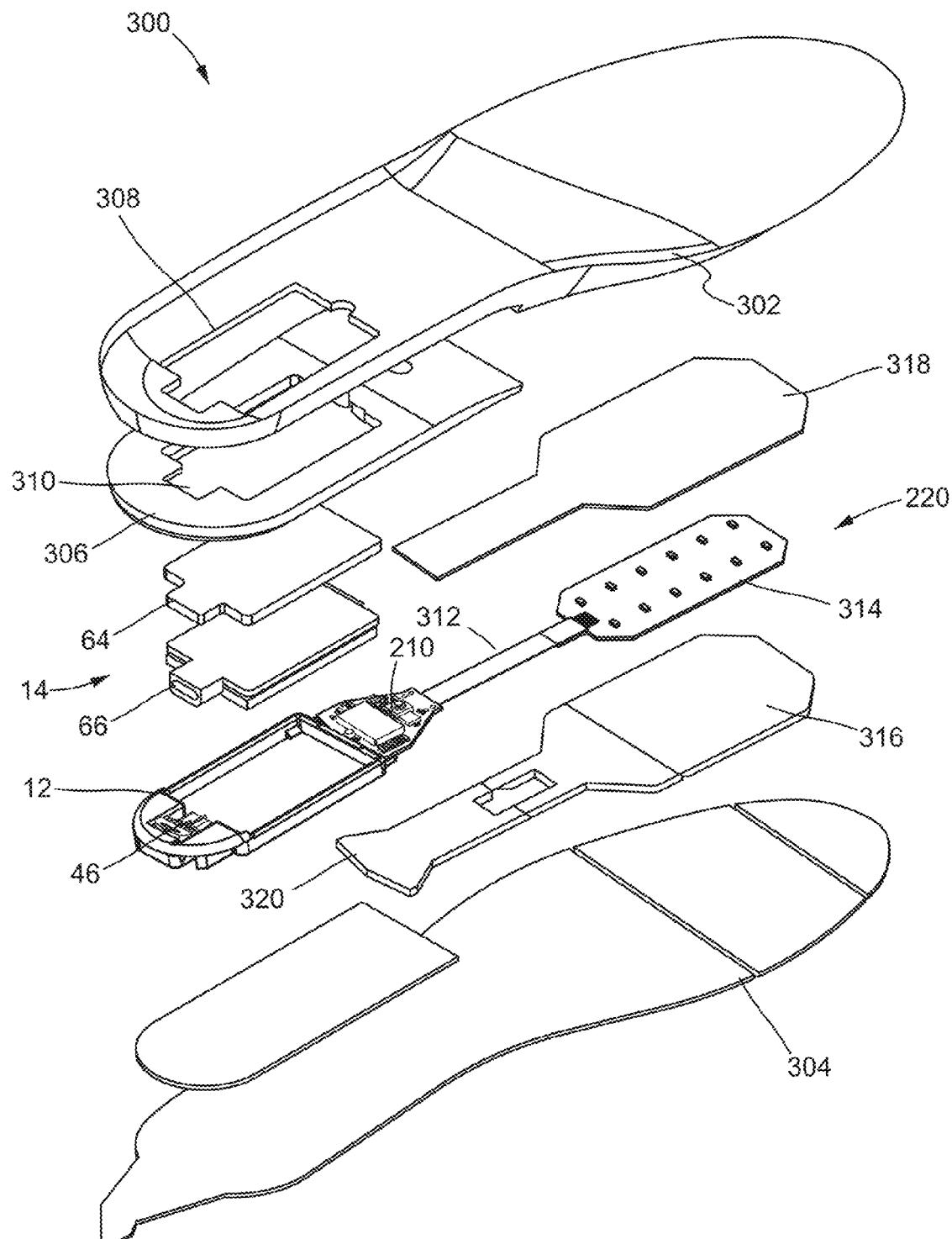


FIG.6

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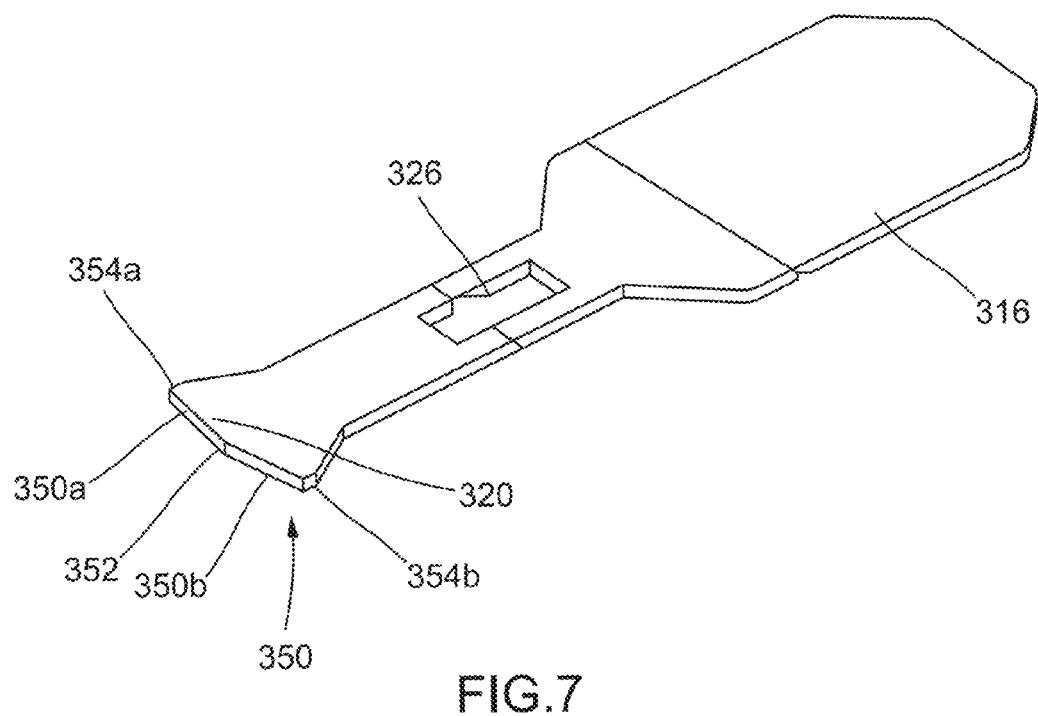


FIG. 7

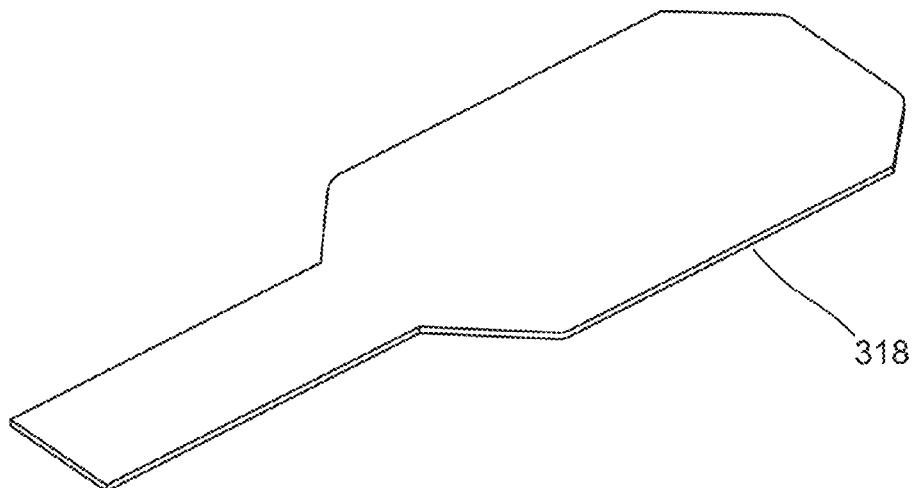


FIG. 8

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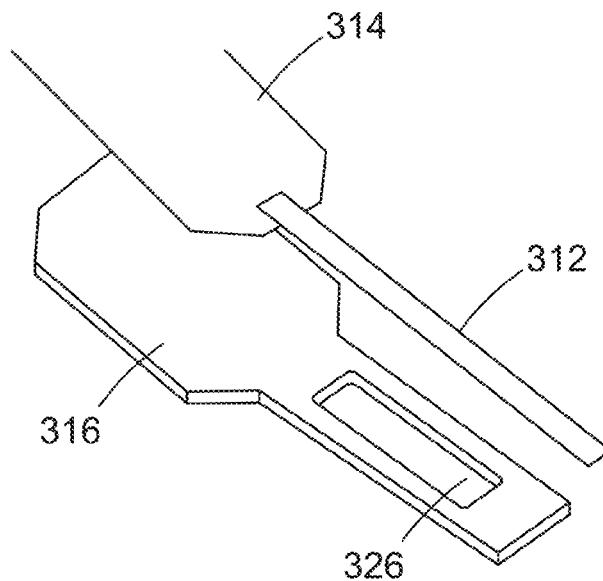


FIG. 9A

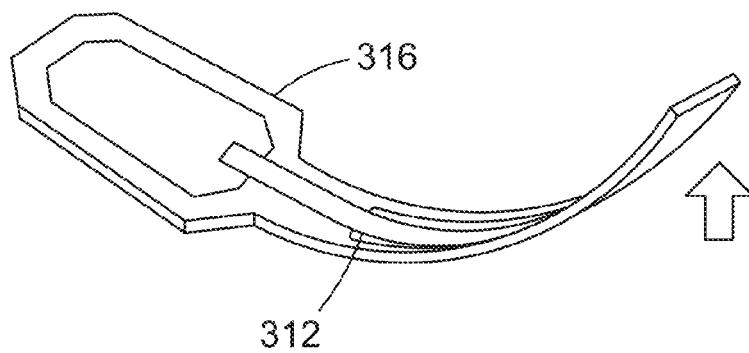


FIG. 9B

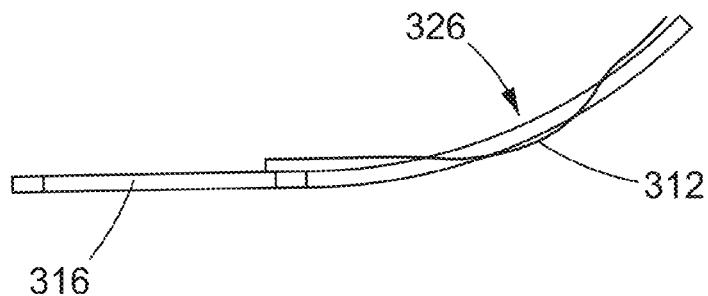


FIG. 9C

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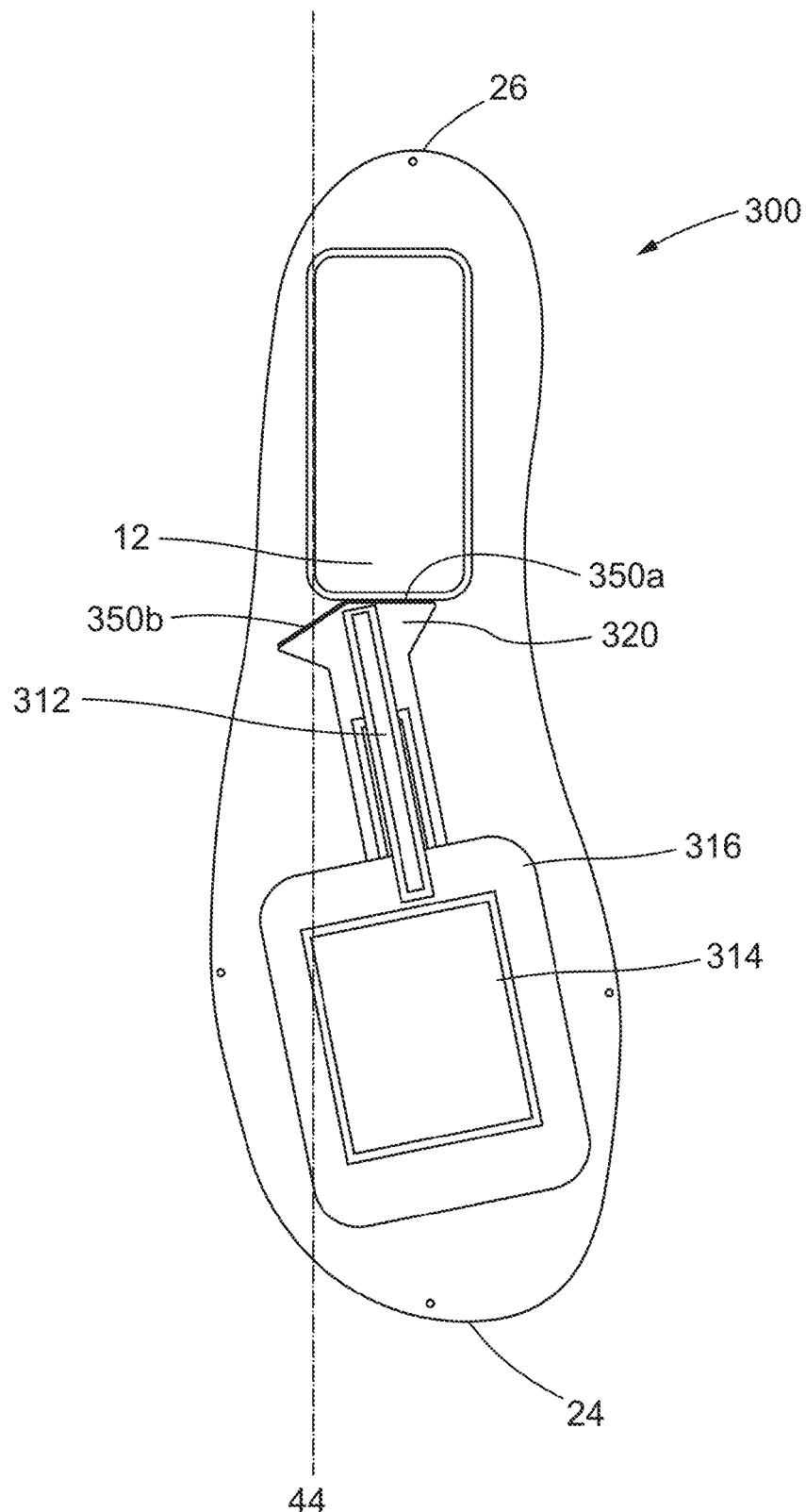


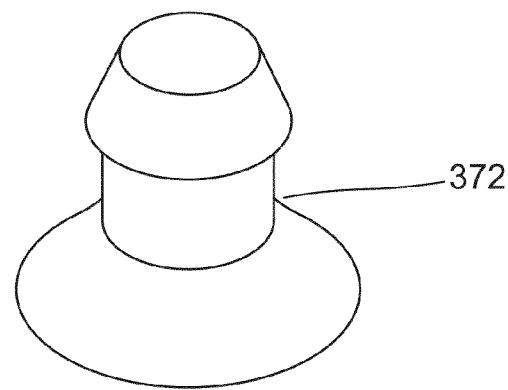
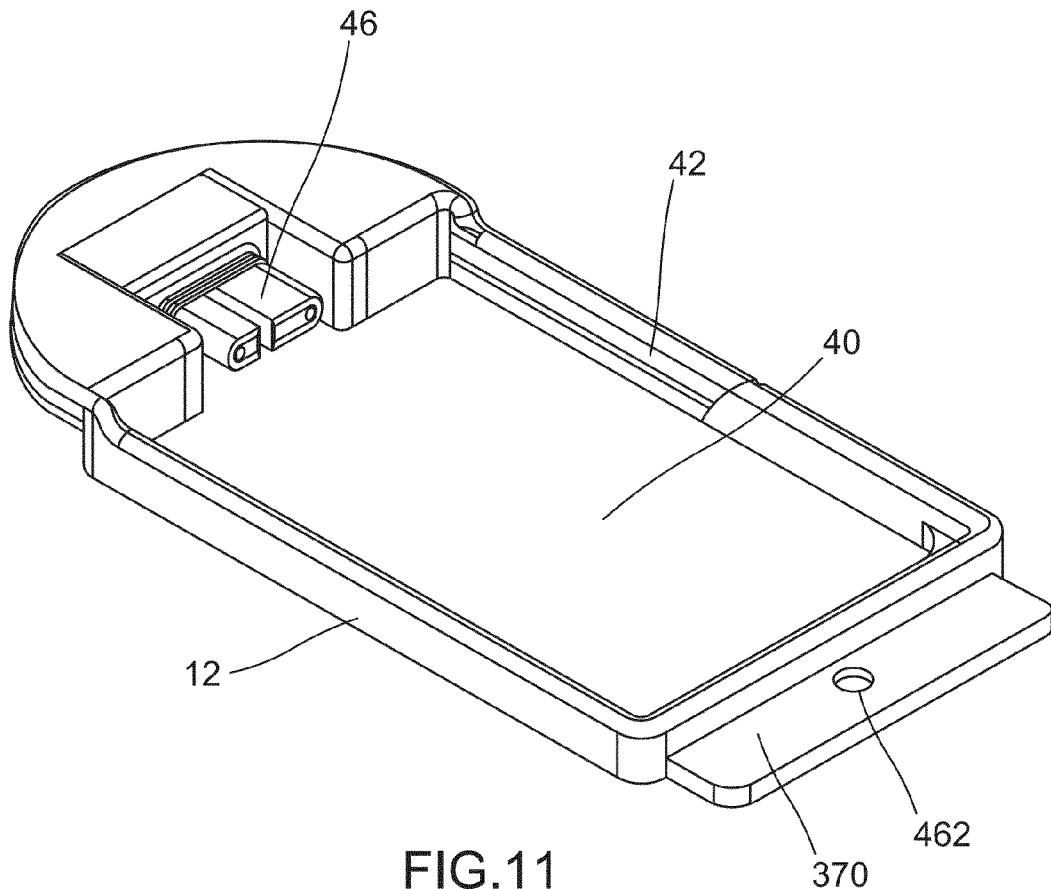
FIG. 10

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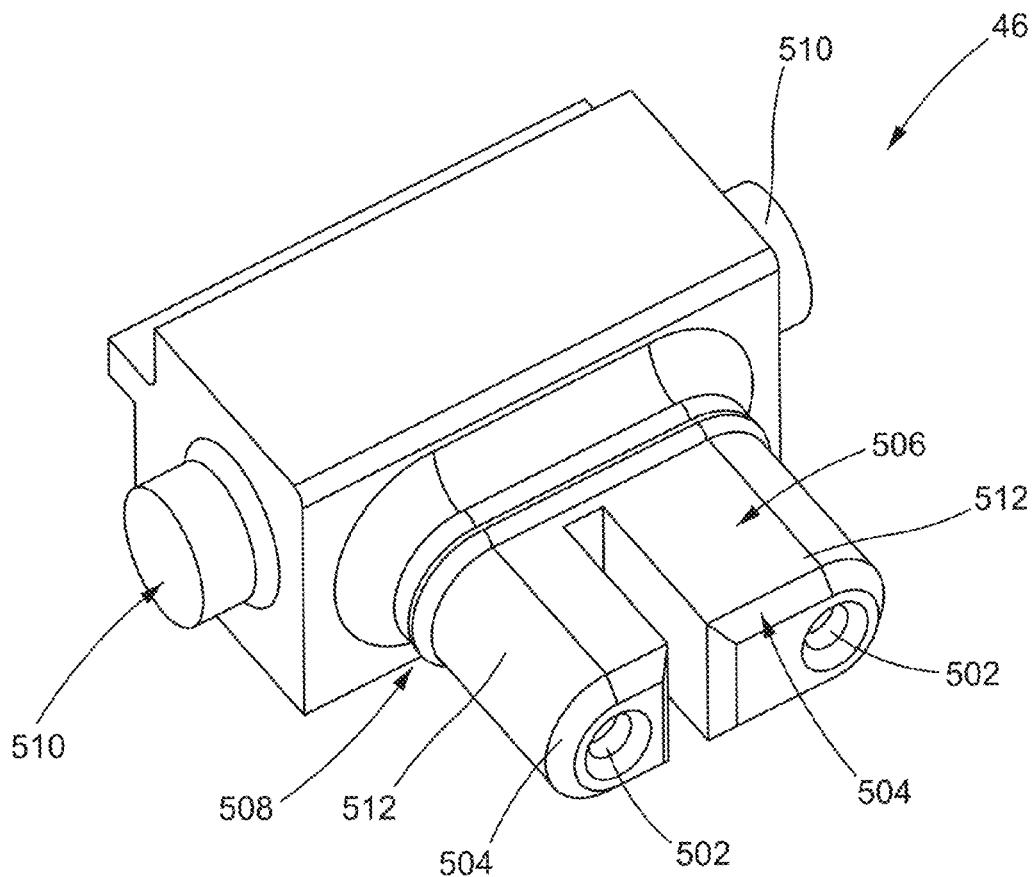


FIG. 13A

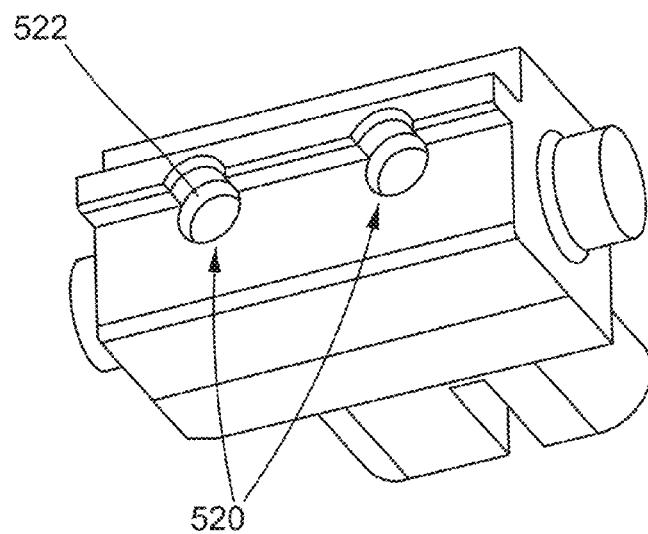


FIG. 13B

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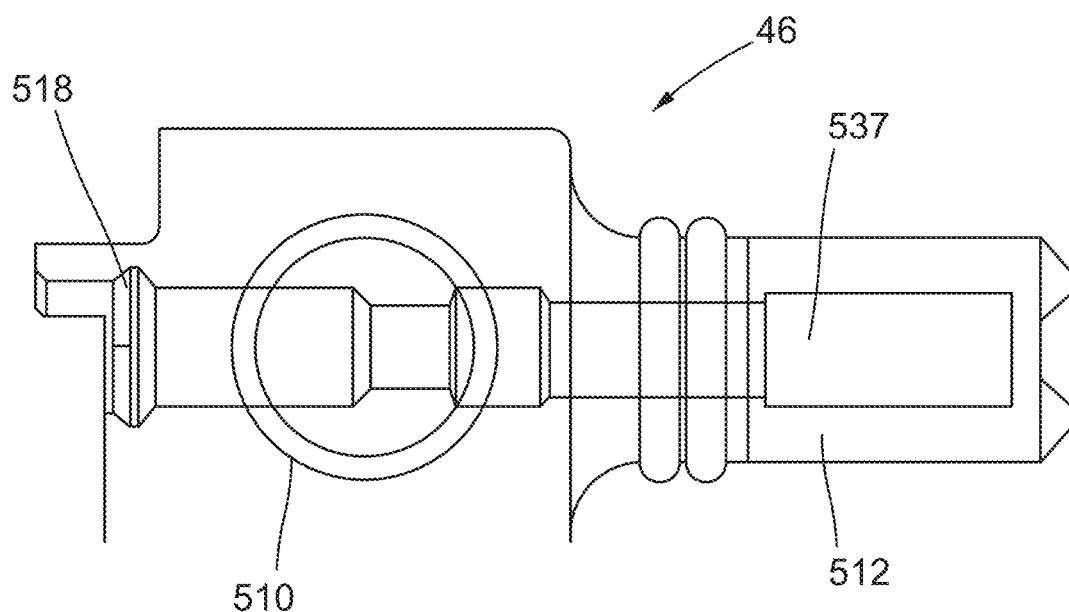


FIG.14

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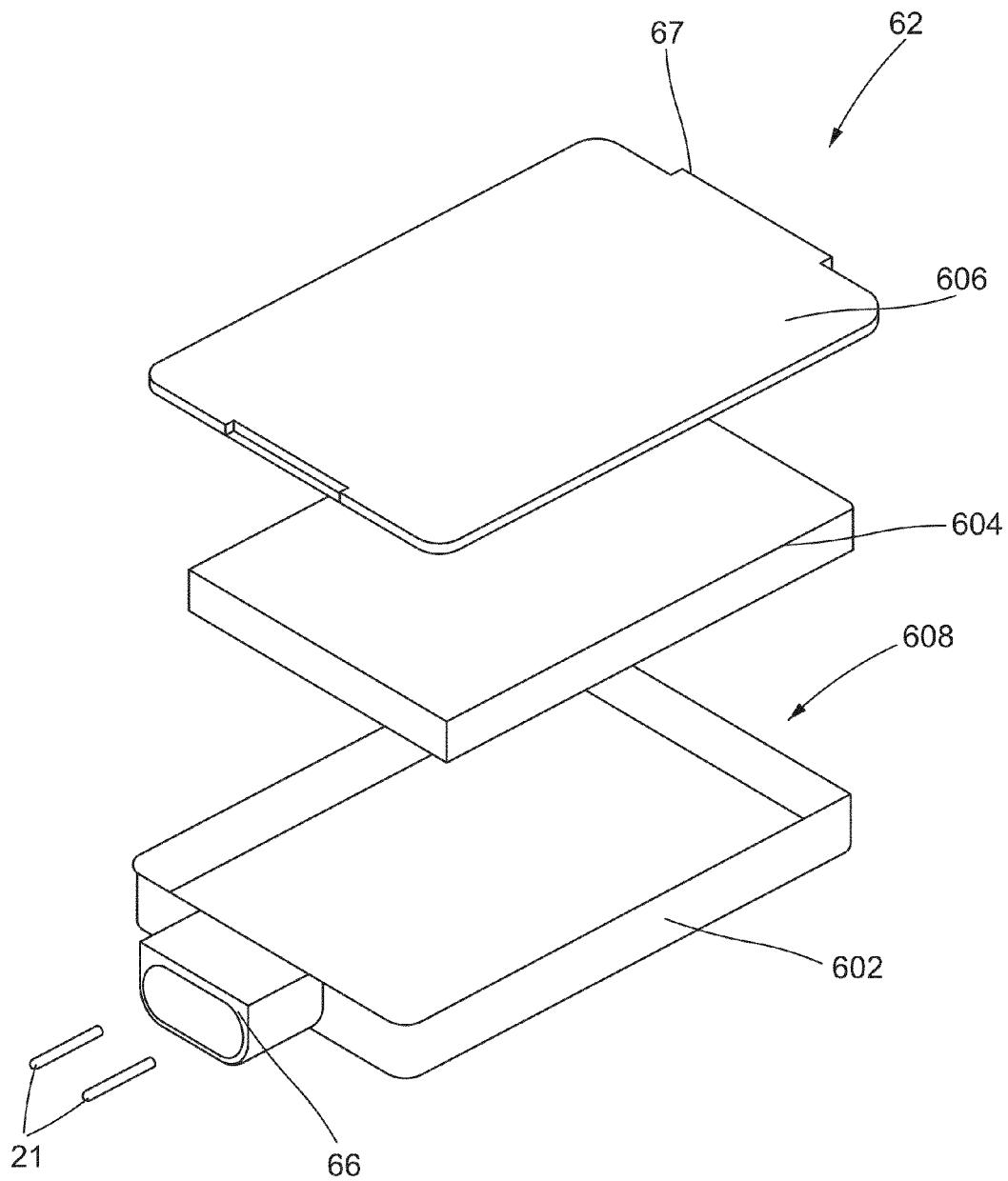


FIG.15

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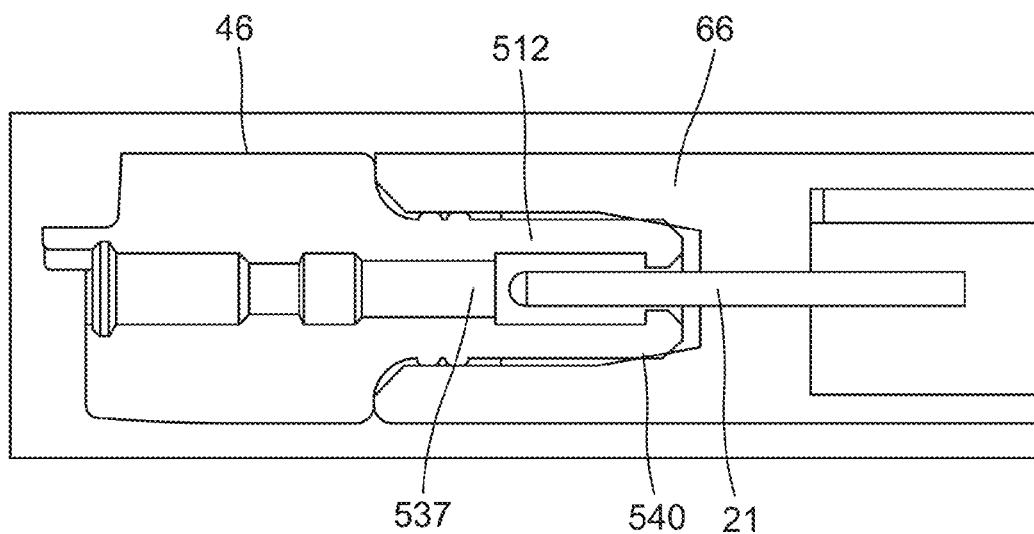


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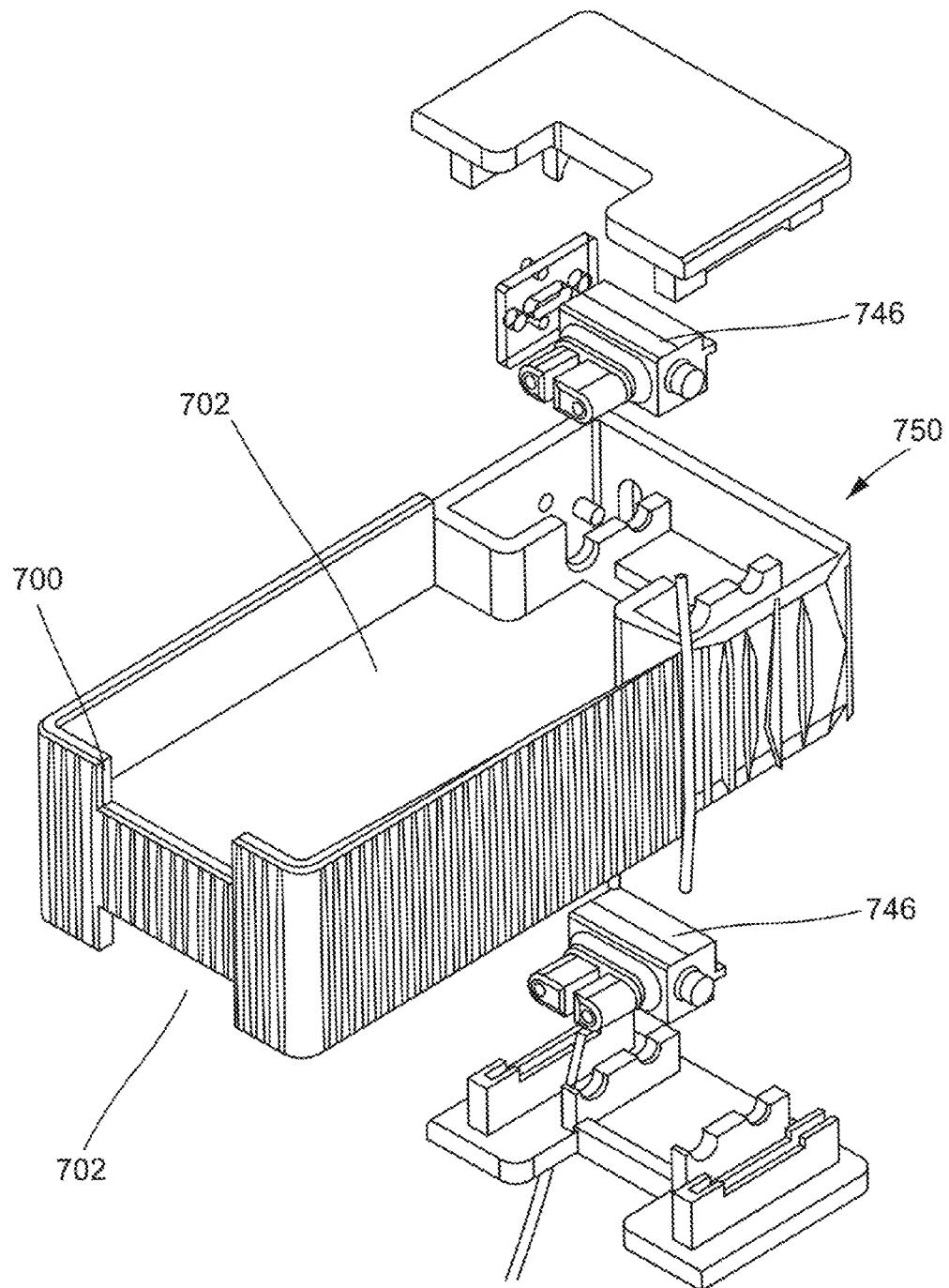


FIG.17

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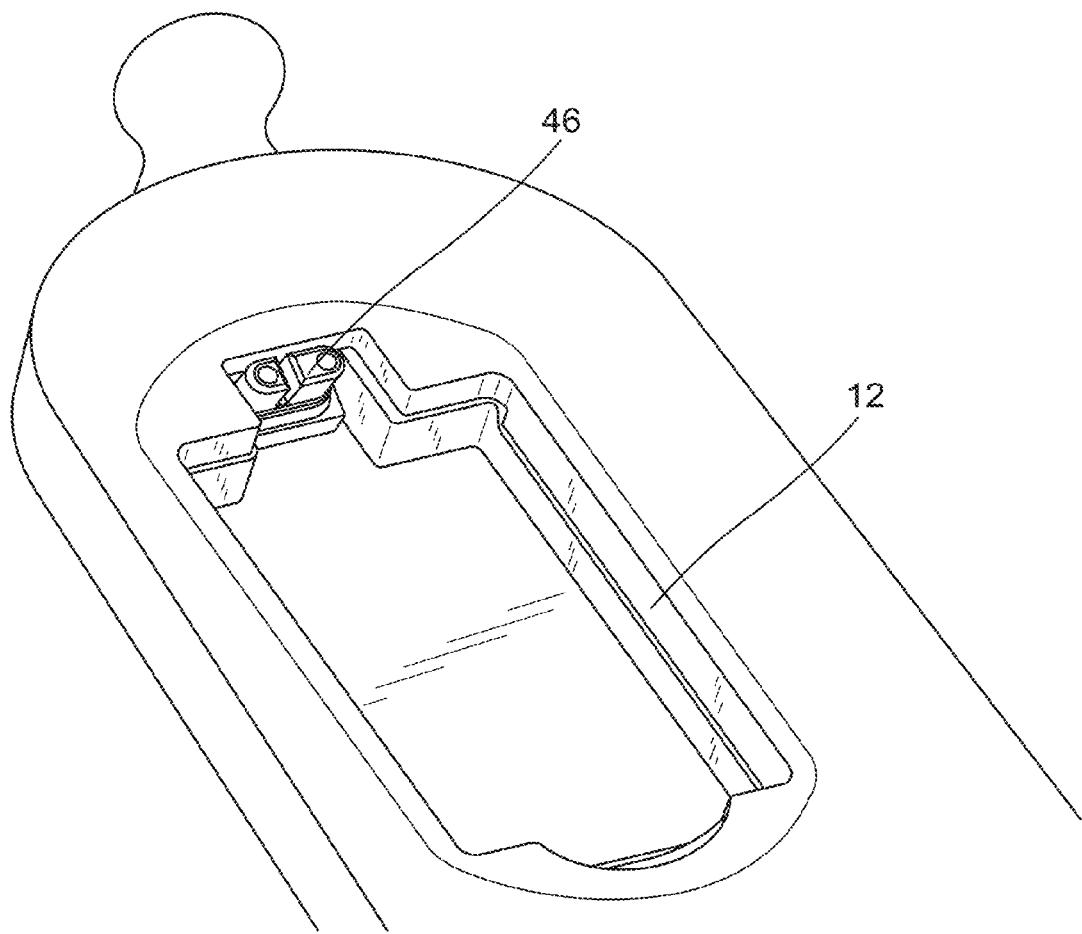


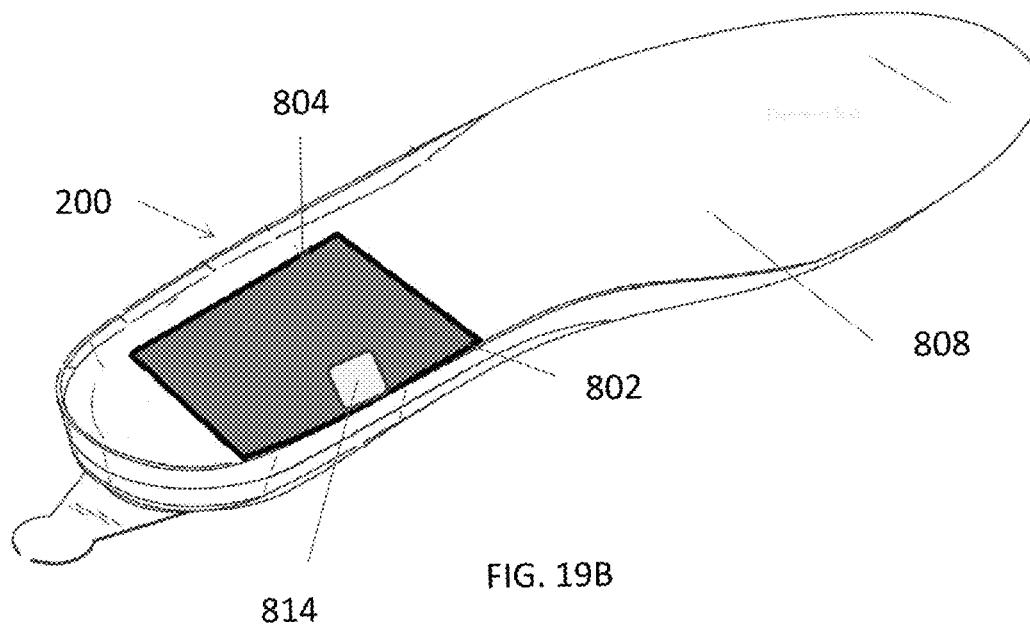
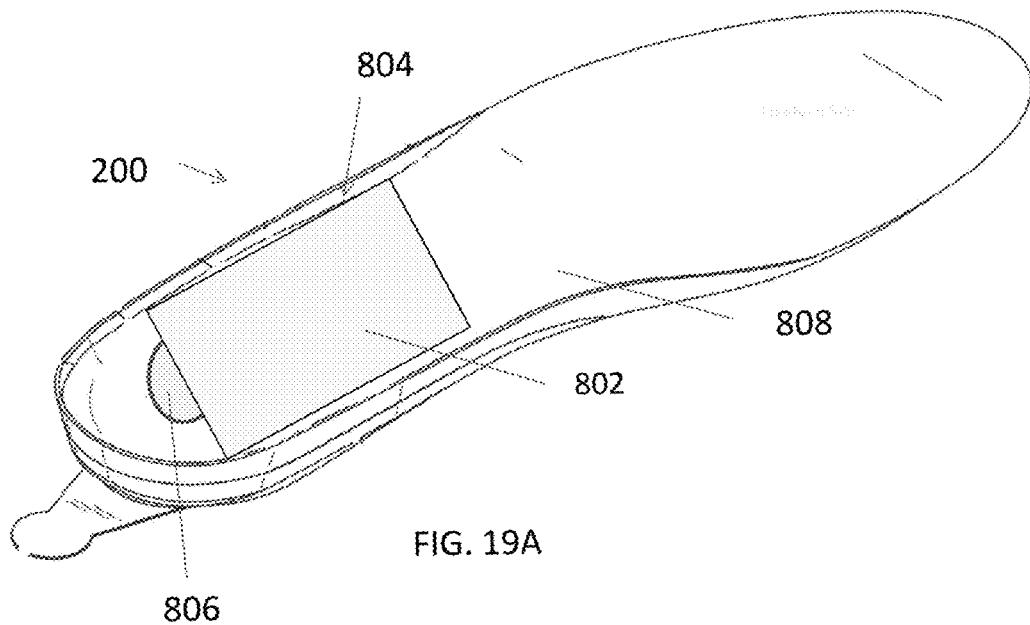
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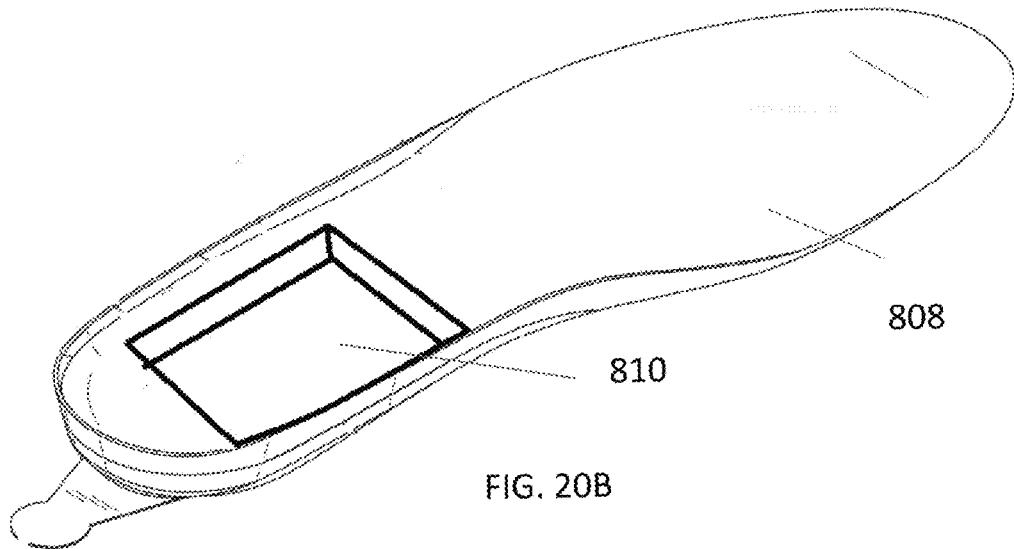
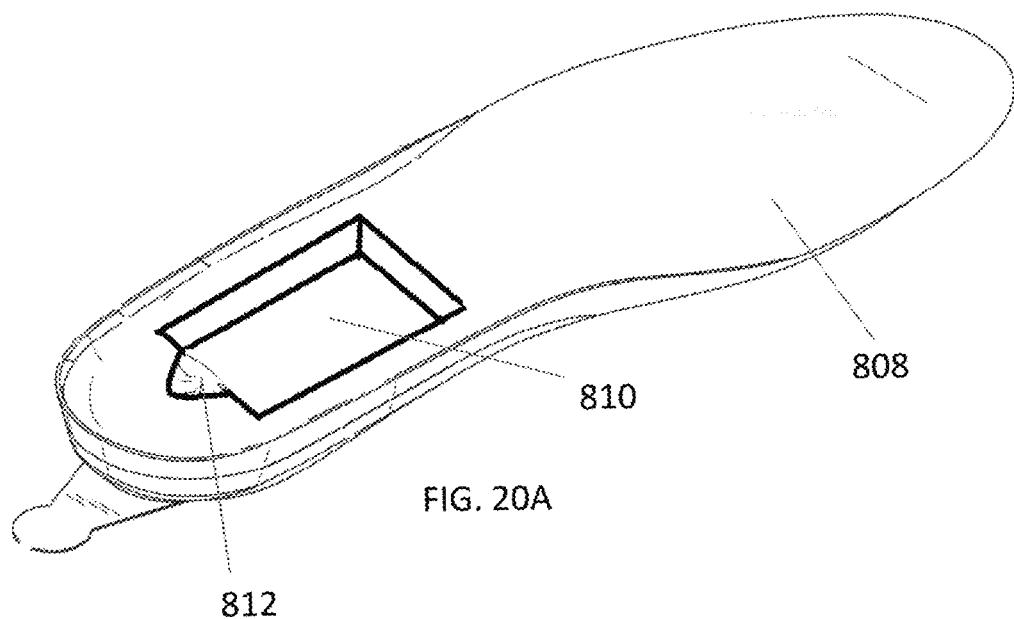


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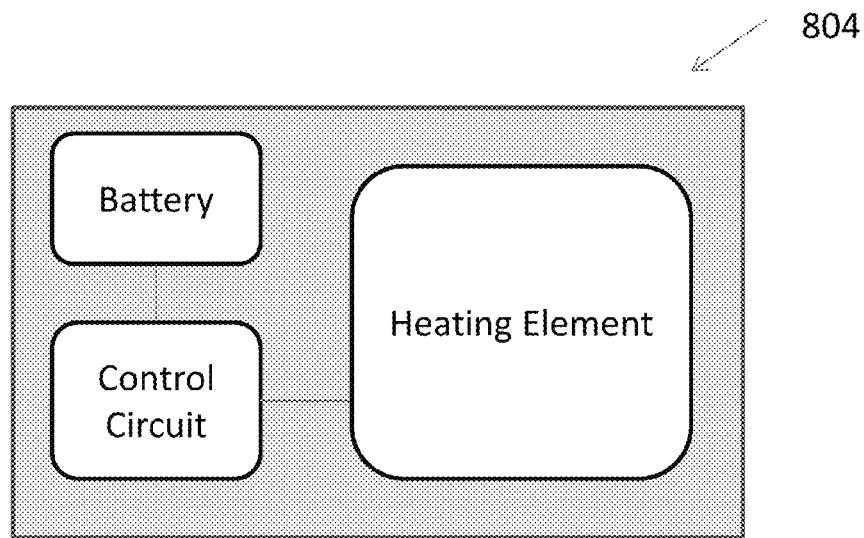


FIG. 21
804

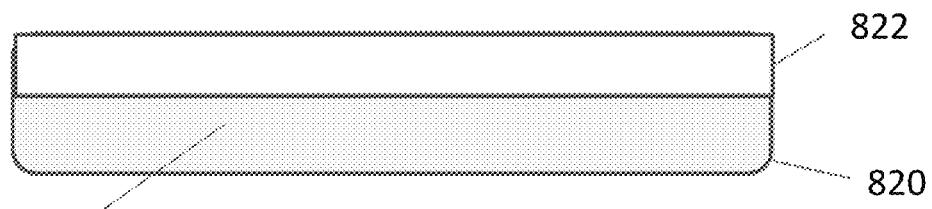


FIG. 22A
830

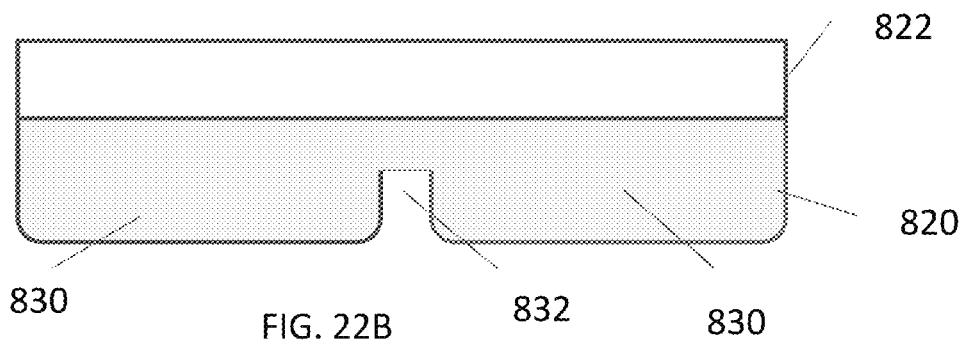


FIG. 22B
830 832 830

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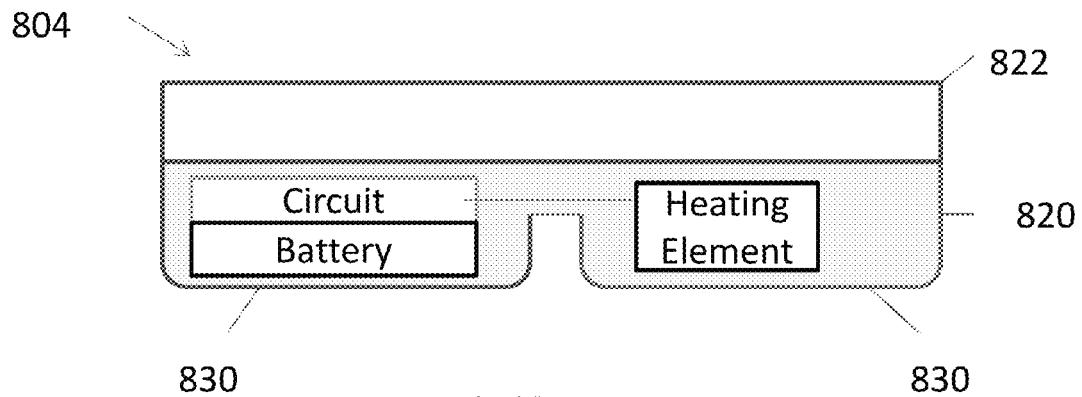


FIG. 23A

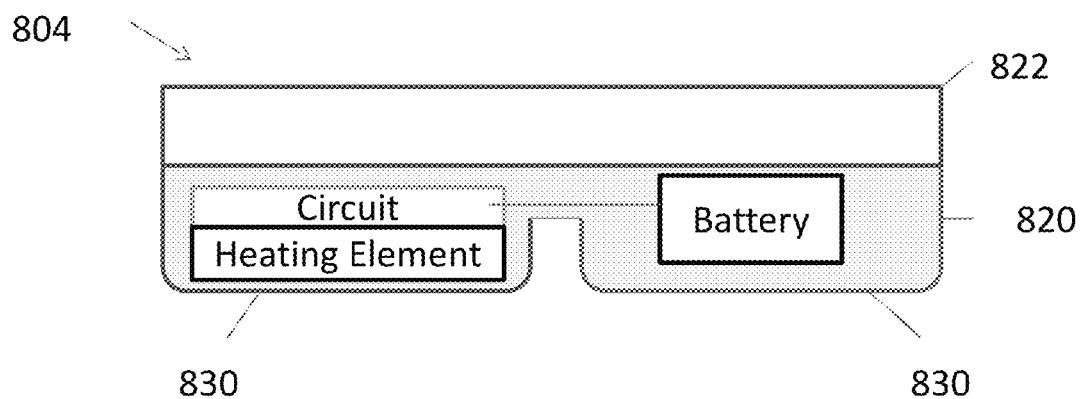


FIG. 23B

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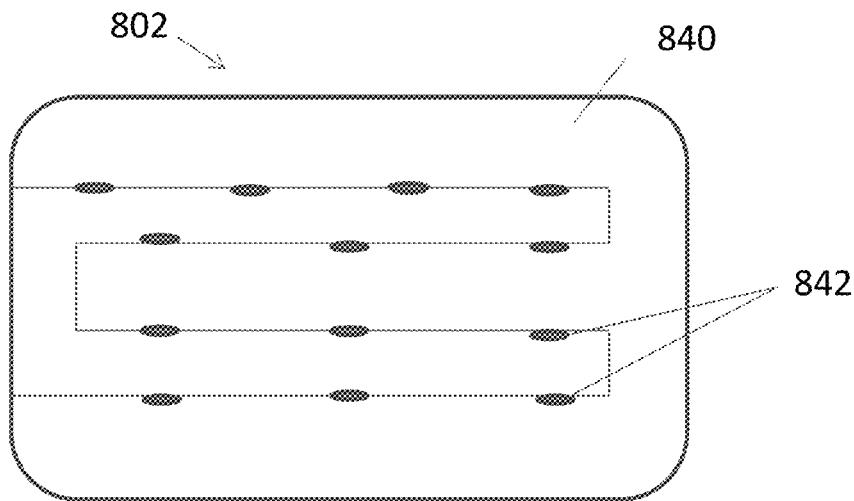


FIG. 24

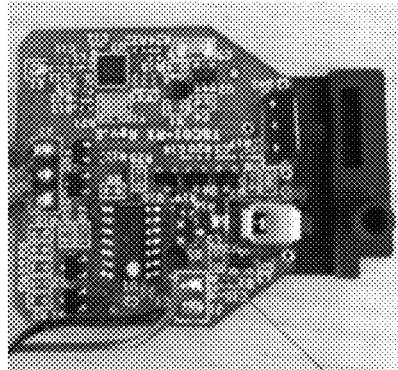


FIG. 25

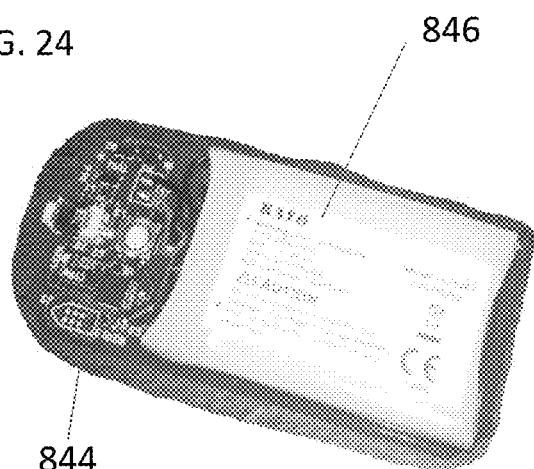


FIG. 26

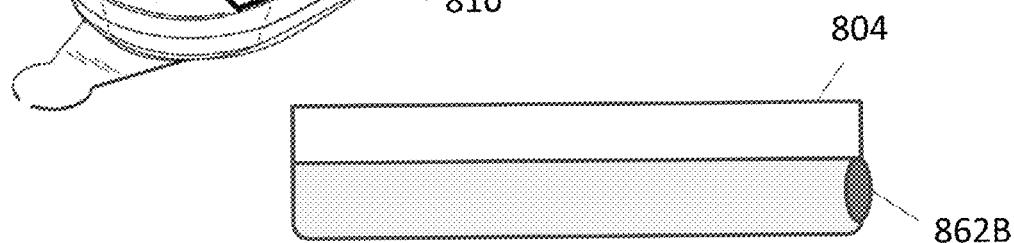
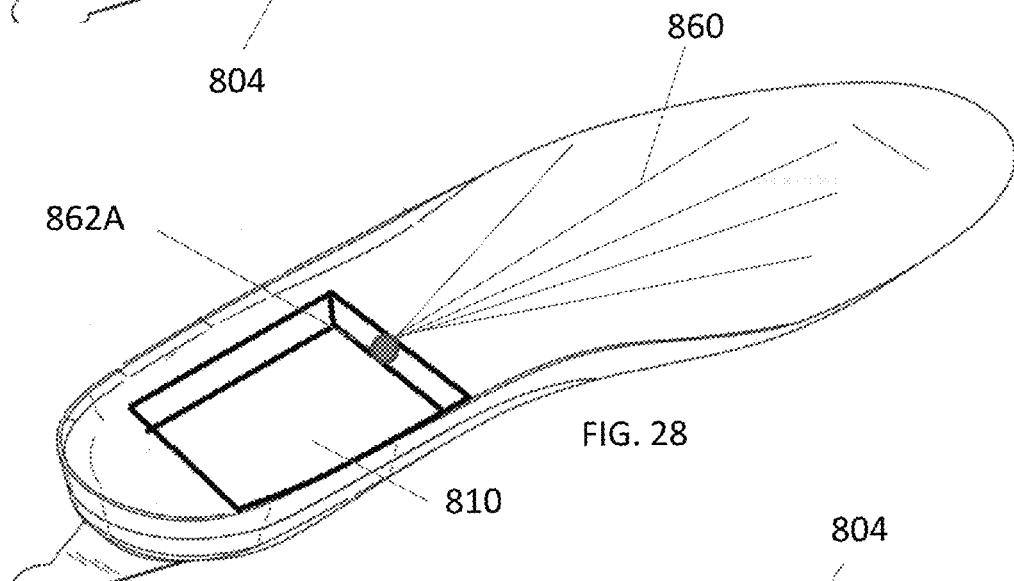
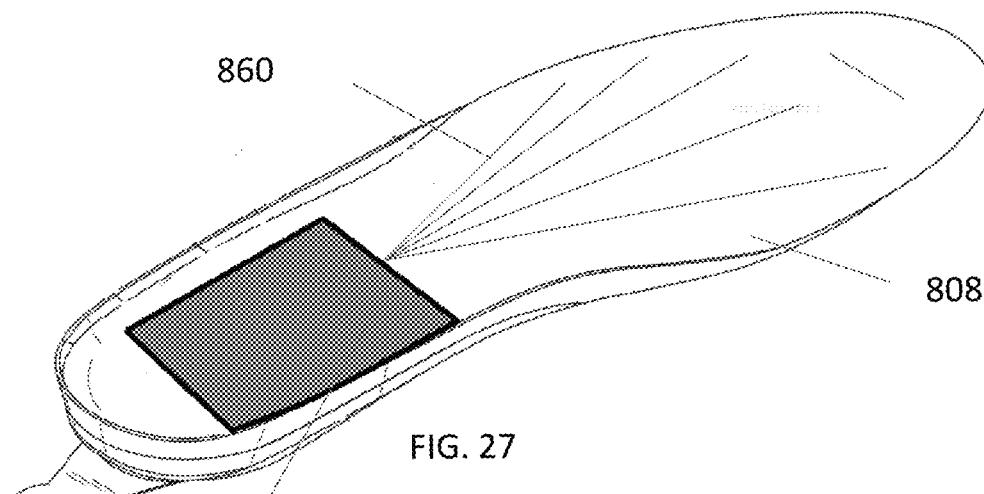
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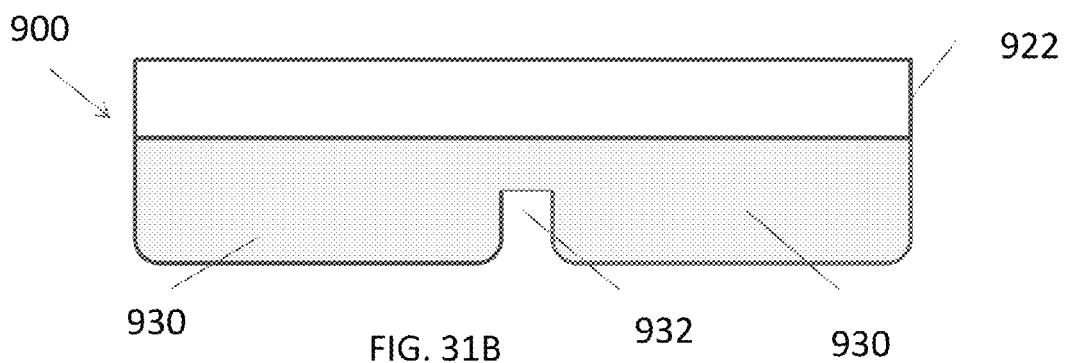
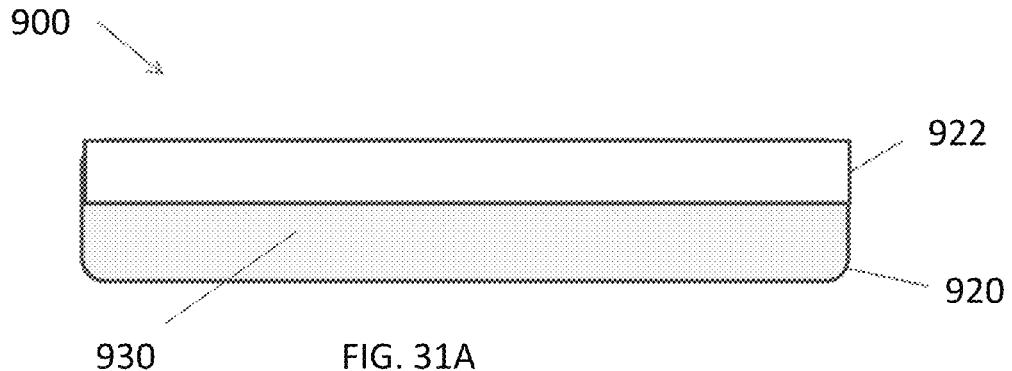
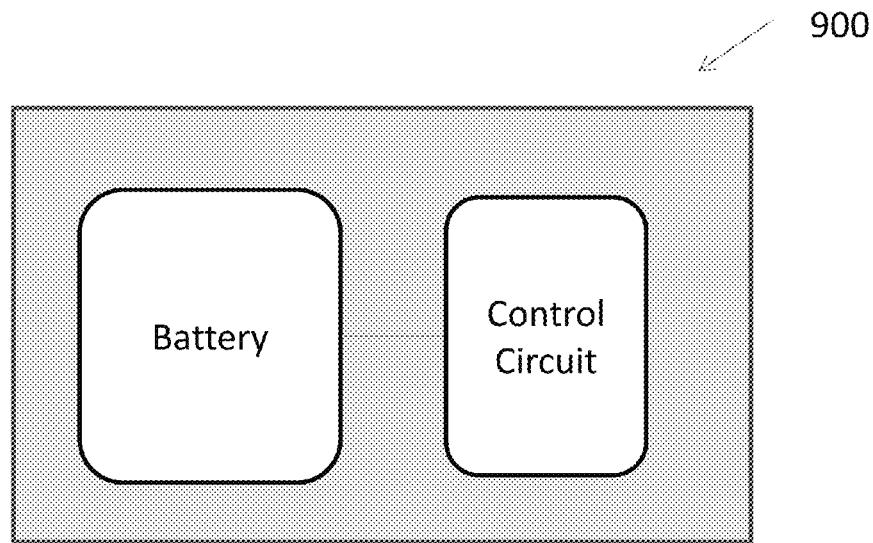


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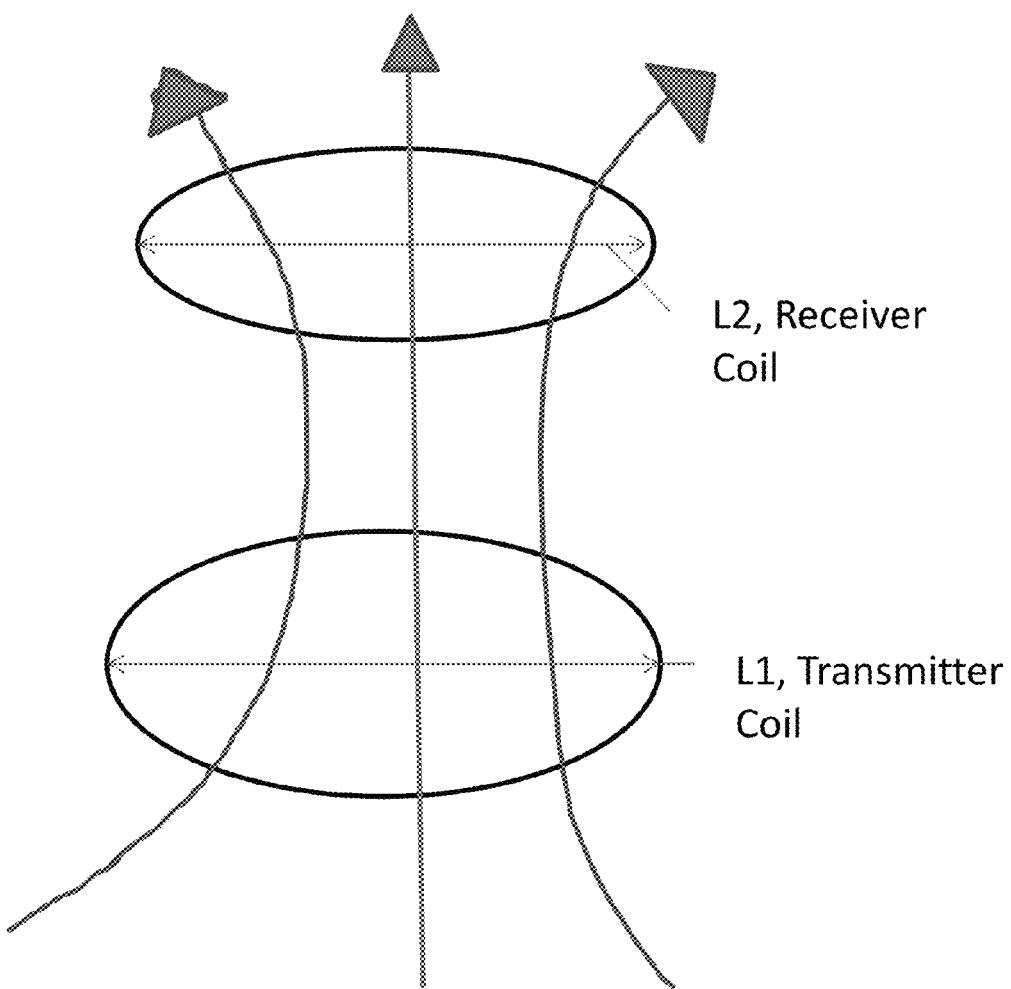


FIG. 32

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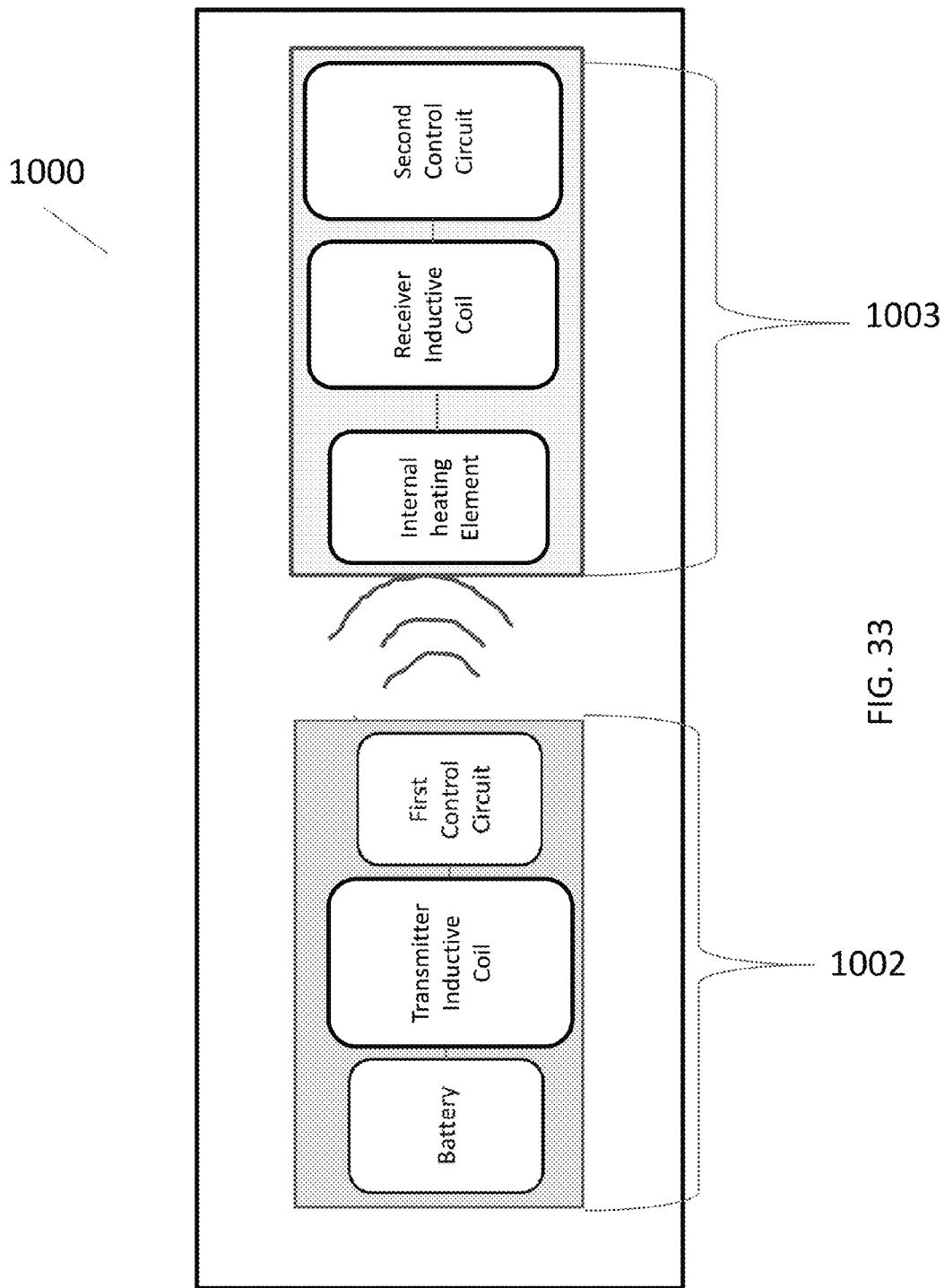


FIG. 33

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1**HEATED INSOLE WITH REMOVABLE ASSEMBLY****RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Non-Provisional application Ser. No. 14/511,528, filed Oct. 10, 2014, which is a continuation of U.S. Non-Provisional application Ser. No. 14/248,861, filed Apr. 9, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,869,428, which claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 61/947,913, filed Mar. 4, 2014, and 61/911,835, filed Dec. 4, 2013. Each of the aforementioned applications is incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This application relates to insoles such as heated insoles.

BACKGROUND

Several occupations require employees to endure harsh weather conditions during the winter months. To name a few, soldiers, construction workers, agricultural workers, and law enforcement officers must routinely spend several hours outdoors despite cold, snowy or icy conditions. Others happily brave cold weather in order to enjoy activities such as skiing, hiking, snowshoeing, and sledding. Further, many must bear freezing temperatures after a snowstorm to shovel their car out and to clear accumulated snow from their driveway and/or sidewalk.

Regardless of whether one is exposed to cold weather conditions for work, fun, or chores, most accessorize with coats, boots, hats, and gloves to make the cold weather bearable. In addition to those accessories, heated insoles for shoes have recently been introduced in order to provide heat directly to a wearer's feet. Known heated insoles include electronics located between an insole's layers. The heated insoles include an internal heating pad coupled to an internal battery. The internal battery, due its size, has a limited battery life (e.g., 3-4 hours). In order to charge the electronics, one must connect the heated insole to an electrical power source. This requirement is a hassle for those who desire warmth in excess of the battery life. One must remove the heated insole from the shoe, plug in the insole to recharge its internal battery, wait for the insole's internal battery to recharge, and then re-introduce the insole into the shoe prior to continuing with their activity.

SUMMARY

A heated insole, according to aspects of the invention, allows a user to easily remove and replace a battery-powered assembly without removing the insole from the shoe and waiting for the insole to recharge. According to the present invention, a charged battery-powered assembly may be introduced in its place, thereby allowing essentially undisrupted use of the heated insoles. In particular embodiments, the removable assembly also includes a circuit for controlling a heated element disposed within the insole. In this manner, the circuit may be updated, fixed and/or replaced without having to replace, fix or update the entirety of the heated insole itself.

According to certain aspects, an insole of the invention includes an insole body, a removable assembly, and a heating element for heating the insole. The removable assembly is removable from and insertable into a recess of the insole body. The recess may be located anywhere in the

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insole, including at the heel portion, the mid-foot portion, or combination thereof. In particular embodiments, the removable assembly is removable from and insertable into the recess while the insole is disposed within the shoe. The removable assembly preferably includes a battery and a control circuit. The control circuit is configured to control heating of the heating element disposed within the insole, including adjusting a level of energy transmitted to or emitted from the heating element. The control circuit may be operated by a remote control. The battery may be rechargeable.

According to certain embodiments, the removable assembly may be coupled to the heating member via a direct or indirect coupling. The removable assembly may directly couple to the heating member via a connector. The connector may be positioned within the recess of the insole body. In certain embodiments, the connector pivots to couple and/or decouple from the removable assembly during its insertion or removal into the insole body. As an alternative to a direct coupling, the removable assembly and the heating element may be inductively coupled. In such embodiments, the removable assembly may include a transmitter inductive coil and the heating element may be associated with a receiver inductive coil. The transmitter inductive coil is configured to generate electromagnetic power and inductively transfer such power to the receiver inductive coil. The receiver inductive coil is configured to wirelessly receive the inductively transferred power and deliver that received power the heating element. In some embodiments, the removable assembly, the heating element, or both include are associated with a control circuit that effectuates transfer or receipt of the electromagnetic power.

A benefit of the present invention is that the removable assembly may be easily inserted into and removed from the insole. The removable and insertable assembly is preferably designed to mate-fit with the recess of the insole. The recess may be a frame formed within the insole. In certain embodiments, the removable assembly, when placed within the recess, forms a portion of a top surface of the insole body. In such instances, a surface of the removable assembly, when disposed within the frame, is substantially flush with a surface of the frame and/or insole. The flush surfaces of the removable assembly, frame, and/or insole form an undisturbed surface for receiving a user's foot, thereby preventing the removable assembly from being uncomfortable to the user wearing the insole.

Insoles of the invention may be an independent item that is separate from a shoe that the insole is being used with. In such case, the insole is insertable and removable from the shoe. Alternatively, the insole of the invention can be built within or incorporated into the shoe itself (i.e. not designed for easy removal). Thus, the invention also includes a shoe having an insole that is configured to receive a removable assembly such that the assembly may be inserted into and removed from the insole while the insole is disposed within the shoe.

The removable assembly may include a base portion and the cushion portion coupled to the base portion. The cushion portion may form an exposed surface of the assembly that is configured to receive the user's foot. Ideally, the cushion portion is substantially flush with a top surface of the insole. When the assembly is installed in the insole, the cushion portion forms a surface of the insole, and provides comfort to a user wearing a shoe with the insole disposed therein. The base portion is typically a container that encloses the components of the removable assembly. The base portion of the assembly fits within the recess or frame of the insole. The

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base portion may include sockets that mate fit with a connector of the frame. The base portion or the cushion portion may include a finger tab for assisting direct removal of the removable assembly from the surface of the insole.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A illustrates a perspective view of an insole of the invention, according to certain aspects.

FIG. 1B illustrates a top view of the insole of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 1C illustrates a bottom view of the insole of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 2A illustrates a perspective view of a frame of an insole of the invention, according to certain aspects.

FIG. 2B illustrates a top view of a frame of the insole of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3A illustrates a perspective view of a battery of the invention, according to certain aspects.

FIG. 3B illustrates a side view of the battery of FIG. 3A.

FIG. 3C illustrates a front view of the battery of FIG. 3A.

FIG. 3D illustrates a top view of a battery of the invention, according to another embodiment.

FIG. 3E illustrates a rear view of the battery of FIG. 3D.

FIG. 3F illustrates a side view of the battery of FIG. 3D.

FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate an insole of the invention, according to certain aspects, disposed within a shoe.

FIG. 5 provides a partially transparent view of a heated insole 300 according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 6 illustrates an exploded view of a heated insole according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 7 illustrates an insulation layer of an insole of the invention.

FIG. 8 illustrates a water-proofing layer of an insole of the invention.

FIGS. 9A, 9B and 9C illustrate a configuration that allows bending of a heating assembly.

FIG. 10 illustrates a layout of a heating assembly according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 11 illustrates a frame of a heating assembly according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 12 depicts a rivet used to connect a circuit to the frame of FIG. 11.

FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate a connector of the invention.

FIG. 14 illustrates a transparent side view of the connector of FIGS. 13A and 13B.

FIG. 15 illustrates an exploded view of a battery of the invention.

FIG. 16 illustrates the coupling between a battery and a connector of the frame.

FIG. 17 illustrates a battery magazine of the invention.

FIG. 18 illustrates enlarged prospective view of a heel portion of an insole of the invention, and shows a connector positioned at an incline.

FIG. 19A illustrates an insole with a removable heating assembly.

FIG. 19B illustrates another insole with a removable heating assembly.

FIG. 20A illustrates the insole of FIG. 19A with the heating assembly removed.

FIG. 20B illustrates the insole of FIG. 19B with the heating assembly removed.

FIG. 21 is a schematic illustration of a removable heating assembly.

FIG. 22A provides a side-view of a removable heating assembly with a single compartment.

FIG. 22B provides a side-view of a removable heating assembly with multiple compartments.

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FIGS. 23A-23B illustrates various configurations of the components disposed within a multi-compartment heating assembly.

FIG. 24 illustrates a heating element according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 25 illustrates a control circuit according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 26 illustrates a battery according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 27 illustrates an insole with a removable heating assembly and conductive elements.

FIG. 28 illustrates the insole frame with a conductive contact.

FIG. 29 illustrates a removable heating assembly with a conductive contact.

FIG. 30 illustrates a removable smart assembly.

FIG. 31A provides a side-view of a removable smart assembly with a single compartment.

FIG. 31B provides a side-view of a removable smart assembly with multiple compartments.

FIG. 32 illustrates inductive transfer of electromagnetic energy between a transmitter inductive coil and a receiver inductive coil.

FIG. 33 illustrates an insole with an inductive coupling between a removable assembly and an internal heating assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

While the invention is described herein as pertaining to heated insoles, concepts of the present invention are also applicable to other insoles that may require battery power. For example, the structure and configuration of the present insoles with removable and insertable batteries can be applied in insoles having a vibrating mechanism (e.g. massaging insoles). In the case of a removable and insertable assembly, the assembly may include a battery, control circuit, and the vibrating mechanism. In addition, the invention is described in reference to one insole and shows a left-footed insole, but it is understood that the invention could be used to form right-footed insoles or a pair of insoles (right-footed and left-footed insoles).

FIGS. 1A-1C illustrate views of an exemplary insole 100 with a removable battery according to the invention. As shown in FIGS. 1A-1C, the insole 100 includes a body 28 that has a distal end 24 and a proximal end 26, and can be divided up into separate sections: a heel portion 2, a midfoot portion 4, and a forefoot portion 6. The heel portion 2 is typically thicker than the midfoot portion and forefoot portion 6 due to additional cushioning. The midfoot portion 4 may be designed to support the arch of one's foot and provides a transition between the heel portion 2 and the forefoot portion 6. The forefoot portion 6 corresponds to the ball of one's foot and toes. Preferably, the insole body 28 is shaped to conform to a foot (left or right) of a user. In addition, the insole body 28 may be shaped to fit within any type of shoes, including boots, tennis shoes, ski boots, sandals, slip-ons, etc. Ideally, the insole body 28 is flexible such that it flexes with the motion of one's foot while they walk.

The insole body 28 includes a top surface 10, a bottom surface 22, a side surface 8. The top surface 10 receives the foot of a wearer, and the bottom surface 22 rests against the sole (bottom frame) of the shoe. The top surface 10 or bottom surface 22 may be specially formed to conform to different types of feet and different types of shoes. In addition, the bottom surface 22 may rest or be designed to

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rest against another insole (i.e. for when the shoe has built-in insoles). The insole body **10** may be formed, at least in part, by a cushioned material to provide comfort to the user. Furthermore, the insole body **28** may be formed as part of the sole of a shoe. For instance, when the shoe, due to its structure, does not have an insole separate from the sole itself, which is often the case in slip-on shoes.

The insole body **28** of the insole **100** includes a frame **12** that is configured to receive a battery **14** disposed therein. Preferably, the frame **12** is positioned in the heel portion **2** of the insole **100**, or in the arch segment of the insole **100**. The top surface **20** of the frame is substantially flush or flush with a top surface **10** of the insole body **28**. As shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the battery **14** is shown inserted in the frame **20**. The top surface **30** of the battery **14** is substantially flush or flush with the top surfaces **10**, **20** of the insole body **28** and frame **12**, respectively. This flushness advantageously allows a user to comfortably rest his/her foot against the insole **100** without feeling differences among the multiple components. As such, the frame and the battery (when placed in the frame) may be said to form a portion of the top surface of the insole. In addition, top surfaces **20**, **30** of the frame **12** and battery **14** may be cushioned in the same manner as the insole body **28** to further prevent a wearer from feeling or being disrupted by the multiple components. For example, each component may be formed from a polymer or polymer foam. A preferred polymer or polymer foam is polyurethane. Alternatively, the components may be formed from different materials.

The frame **12** optionally includes a grasping region **18** that is shaped to allow a user to directly remove the battery **14** from the top surface **10** of the insole body **28**. That is, one does not have to remove the battery **14** from an enclosed battery compartment (i.e. with a lid for example), but can access the battery from the outer surface of the insole. As shown, the grasping region **18** is a recess within the frame **12** next to the battery **14**. Preferably, the grasping region **18** is shaped to allow a wearer to partially insert one or more fingertips therein so that the wearer can use their fingertips to easily remove the battery **14**. The grasping region **18** may be positioned anywhere within the frame **12**, and is shown on a distal portion of the frame **12**.

According to certain aspects, insoles **100** of the invention may be inserted and removed into one's shoes when one desires. In such aspect, the insole is separate from the shoe. For removable insoles, the insole **100** may include a tab **16** that a user can pull to remove the insole **100** from the inside of a shoe. Alternatively, insoles **100** of the invention may be built into one's shoes (e.g. not designed for easy removal).

FIGS. 2A and 2B provide a close-up view of the frame **12** without a battery inserted therein. The frame **12** defines a recess **40** that is surrounding by sides **42** and bottom **44**. The recess **40** of the frame **14** is sized and shaped to receive the battery **14**. Preferably, the frame **12** snuggly receives the battery **14** within the recess **40** to prevent unintended movement or removal of battery **14**. The frame **12** further includes a connector **46**. The connector **46** couples to the battery **14**, and places the battery **14** in communication with a heating member (discussed hereinafter). In certain embodiments, the coupling between the connector **46** and the battery **14** is a mate-fit coupling (the particulars of which are described in more detail hereinafter). The connector **46** is preferably constructed out of an elastomeric material, which provides the ability to absorb deflection and stress. The connector **46** may pivot to assist in battery **14** insertion and removal (this function is described in more detail hereinafter). The pivoting capability and flexibility of the

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connector **46** allow it to maintain its mechanical integrity even when deflecting while bearing weight and other stresses.

In certain embodiments and as shown in FIG. 2A, the frame **12** may include a rigid portion **52** and a cushion portion **50**. The cushion portion **50** provides comfort to the user, and the rigid portion **52** provides the needed structural support for the connector **46** and associated circuitry. The cushion portion **50** may be a polymeric foam.

10 In certain embodiments, the frame **12** of the insole **100** includes a battery indicator. The battery indicator may include light emitting diode (LED) that is associated with circuitry (such as circuit **210** shown in FIGS. 5 and 6) disposed within the insole. In one embodiment, the battery indicator emits a light when the battery **14** is inserted into the insole **100**. The emitted light may indicate that the battery **14** is fully connected and may appear as a single flash, a series of flashes over time, or the light may constantly be emitted while the battery is in place. Optionally, the battery indicator 15 also emits a light to illustrate that the battery **14** is running low on charge. The low-battery light may appear as a single flash, a series of flashes over time, or constantly emitted light. Preferably, the light emitted to indicate that the battery is properly inserted or connected is different from the light emitted to indicate the battery is low on charge. For example, a green light may indicate the battery is properly inserted, and a red light may indicate the battery needs to be recharged. In addition, the battery indicator may also emit a light to illustrate that the battery **14** is defective, and should be discarded.

30 The battery indicator may be positioned anywhere on the insole **100**. According to some embodiments, the battery indicator is positioned on the frame so that it is easily visible to a user while the insole is disposed within a shoe. FIG. 2B shows a battery indicator **27** positioned in the grasping region **18** of the frame **12**. In this particular embodiment, the battery indicator **27** includes an LED in close proximity with an opening of the grasping region **18** of the frame **12**. The frame **12** near the battery indicator **27** may include a reflective surface to further enhance the light emitted from the LED. The opening allows light emitted from an LED, which is associated with the internal circuitry of the insole, to be seen therethrough.

35 The battery **14** may be the battery itself (i.e. one or more battery cells) or a battery pack, which is a body that encloses one or more battery cells. Any suitable battery may be used for the battery or battery cell. Types of batteries include, for example, nickel cadmium, nickel-metal hydride, lead acid, lithium ion, lithium ion polymer batteries. The battery chosen ideally holds charge for more than 2, 3, 4 or 5 hours, and is rechargeable. In one aspect, the battery **14** is a battery pack, and such aspect is described hereinafter and shown in FIGS. 3A-3C. The battery can be inserted and removed from the insole (or sole) at the user's convenience.

40 FIGS. 3A-3D illustrate battery **14** as a battery pack according to certain embodiments. Preferably, the battery **14** is shaped to fit within the frame **12** such that the top surface of the battery **14** is substantially flush or flush with top surfaces of the frame **12** and insole body **28**. In some embodiments, the battery **14** includes a lower body portion **62** and an upper body portion **64**. The lower body portion **62** may be formed from a polymeric material, and the upper body portion **64** may be a polymeric form. The lower body portion **62** is designed to mate fit with the rigid portion **52** of the insole frame **12**. The lower body portion **62** also includes a connector portion **66** that is designed to couple (i.e. mate-fit) to the connector **46** of the frame **12**. In certain

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embodiments, the lower body portion 62 is also rigid to protect the battery cell disposed therein and to protect the coupling between the battery connector 66 and the frame connector 46. The lower body portion 62 may include a door or latch that allows one to remove the battery cell(s) disposed therein. The upper body portion 64 is coupled to the lower body portion 62. Preferably, the upper body portion 64 is cushioned to provide comfort to a user.

According to certain embodiments, the battery 14 includes a finger tab 67 that one can leverage with his/her finger to assist in removing the battery 14 from the frame 12. The finger tab 67 can extend from the lower body portion 62, and may be positioned on any side of the battery 14. Preferably, the finger tab 67 is on a side of the battery 14 that mates with the grasping region 18 of the frame 12. As shown in FIG. 3B, the finger tab 67 is positioned at the distal end of the lower body portion 62, which is opposite to the connector 66, and is level with the top of the lower body portion 62.

In preferred embodiments, the lower body portion 62 and the upper body portion 64 are designed to accommodate a raised finger tab 69, as shown in FIGS. 3D-3E. In such embodiment, one side (such as the distal end) of the lower body portion 62 may include a raised portion 70 from which the raised finger tab 69 extends. In addition, one side (such as the distal end) of the upper body portion 64 may include a cut-out 71 to accommodate the raised portion 70. The raised finger tab 69 further eases one's ability to remove the battery 14 with his/her fingertip.

A benefit of insoles of the invention is that the battery 14 may be removed from the insole 100 while the insole is disposed within a shoe. FIGS. 4A and 4B graphically illustrate an insole 100 of an invention disposed within a shoe 200. The insole 100 is placed within a shoe 200 such that the bottom surface of the insole rests against, for example, a sole of the shoe 200. The battery 14 of the insole 100 is positioned at the heel portion of the insole such that the battery 14 is accessible from the shoe opening 202. The battery 14 may be conveniently inserted into and removed from the shoe 200, while the insole 100 is disposed within the shoe, by simply reaching one's hand into the shoe opening 202 and grabbing the battery 14. This allows one to quickly replace a used battery for a charged battery, without having to remove the insole or wait for an internal battery of the insole to charge. In addition, the used battery may be recharged while the charged battery is being used. For example, the used battery may be charged in the charging magazine shown in FIG. 17.

As discussed above, insoles of the invention with removable batteries are particularly well-suited for use as heated insoles. FIG. 5 provides a partially transparent view of a heated insole 300 according to certain embodiments. The heated insole 300 (like insole 100) includes an insole body 28, a frame 12 disposed in the heel portion of the insole, and a battery 14 placed within the frame 12. The surfaces of the battery 14, frame 12, and insole body 28 may be substantially flush with each other. The battery 14 may be removed directly from the surface of the insole body 28. In addition, the battery 14 may be removed from the insole 300 while the insole 300 is disposed within a shoe. The heated insole 300 further includes a heating assembly 220, which is described in more detail hereinafter. The heating assembly 220 is coupled to the battery 14 via the connector 46 (not shown in FIG. 5) of the frame 12. Optionally, the heating assembly 220 includes a circuit 210. The heating assembly 220 extends from the heel portion to the forefoot portion of the insole body 28. The heating assembly 220, when powered by

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the battery 14, provides heat to a wearer of shoe having the insole 300 disposed therein. In addition, the heating assembly 220 may be flexible such that it flexes in response to a wearer's movement.

FIG. 6 illustrates an exploded view of the components of the heated insole 300. The main components of the insole body 28 include a top layer 302, a heel cushion 306, and a bottom layer 304. The top layer 302 and the heel cushion 306 include openings 308, 310 (respectively). The openings 308, 310 are designed to receive the frame 12. The frame 12 is designed to receive the battery 14. The battery 14 includes a lower body portion 62 (e.g. a rigid body that encases a battery cell) and an upper body portion 64 (e.g. cushioned body).

The heated insole 300 further includes a heating assembly 220. As shown in FIG. 6, the heating assembly 220 includes the frame 12, a ribbon cable 312, and a heater panel 314. As discussed above, the insole layers (top layer 302 and heel cushion 306) include openings 308, 310 (respectively) that are shaped to receive the frame 12. The frame 12 includes a connector 46 that electrically couples to a connector of the battery 14, when the battery 14 is placed within the frame 12. The heater panel 314 may be any desirable shape. As shown, the heater panel 314 is a flat, substantially rectangular shape designed to fit within the forefoot portion of the insole. The ribbon cable 312 (or other conductive material) delivers electric current from the battery 14, when coupled to the connector 46, to the heater panel 314. Preferably and as shown, the ribbon cable 312 is coupled to a circuit 210. In a preferred embodiment, the ribbon cable 312 has a first end that is soldered or otherwise electrically connected to circuit board 210 and a second end that is connected to the heater panel 314. The circuit 210 is configured to adjust the level of energy transferred from the battery 14 to the heater panel 314. For example, the circuit 210 may be programmed to provide certain heating levels, e.g., low, medium, and high. In some embodiments, the circuit 210 may be operably associated with a temperature sensor, and the circuit 210 delivers energy to maintain a certain threshold temperature level (such as body temperature) in response to readings transmitted from the temperature sensor. In certain embodiments, the circuit 210 may be controlled by a remote control (not shown). In such an embodiment, the circuit 210 includes a receiver that receives signal from a remote, decodes the signal, and then the circuit 210 executes the operation based on the signal. In embodiments that include a battery indicator 27, the circuit 210 controls an LED of the battery indicator. For example, the circuit 210 may cause the LED to emit light as discussed in more detail above. In addition, the circuit 210 may cause the LED to emit light upon receipt of a signal from the remote control.

Remote control technology is generally known, and relies on sending a signal, such as light, Bluetooth (i.e. ultra-high frequency waves), and radiofrequency, to operate a device or circuit. Dominant remote control technologies rely on either infrared or radiofrequency transmissions. A radiofrequency remote transmits radio waves that correspond to the binary command for the button you're pushing. As applicable to the present insoles, the command may include high heat, low heat, medium heat, on, or off. A radio receiver on the controlled device (e.g. circuit 210 of heating assembly 220) receives the signal and decodes it. The receiver then transmits the decoded signal to the circuitry, and the circuitry executes the command. The above-described concepts for radiofrequency remote controls are applicable for light and Bluetooth remote controls.

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According to certain aspects, all electrical and electronic components (i.e. connector 46, circuit 210, ribbon cable 312, and heater panel 314) are completely coated or sealed with water proofing sealants, coatings, and water tight encapsulating means coating to enable the circuit to function well when exposed to moisture and water.

According to certain embodiments, the heated insole 300 further includes insulation and water-proofing. For example, the ribbon cable 312 and heater panel 314 may be sandwiched between an insulation layer 316 below (also shown in FIG. 7) and a water-proofing layer 318 above (also shown in FIG. 8). Water proofing layer 318 may be made of any of various woven or non-woven materials, which allow heat to pass there through. Insulation layer 316 supports the heater panel 314, ribbon cable 312 and the circuit board 210—all of which are placed on the top face of insulation layer 316. The insulation layer 316 has a contact region 320 which abuts the frame 12. The ribbon cable 312, heater panel 314, insulation layer 316 and water proofing layer 318 are aligned with the circuit board 210. The circuit board 210 is attached to the frame 12 with a rivet that connects the circuit board 210 to the battery frame 12. See, for example, FIGS. 11-12. The rivet allows variation in the angle between the frame 12 and ribbon cable 312/circuit board 210/heater panel 314.

According to certain aspects, the design of the heating assembly 220 is flexible in order to allow the heating assembly 220 to withstand the stress and pressure accompanied by movement of a wearer. In some embodiments, the underlying insulation layer 316 includes an opening 326 that allows the ribbon cable 312 to release an amount of longitudinal stress by protruding excess length thereof into the opening 326. For example and as shown in FIG. 9A, the opening 326 is a substantially rectangular slot or groove that is slightly wider than ribbon cable 312. When the insole 300 is in its flat state, the ribbon cable 312 is laid flat in straight line between the heater 314 and the circuit board 210 without any excess length in the cable. When the insole 300 bends, the ribbon cable 312 and insulation 316 also bend (as shown in FIGS. 9B and 9C). Due to the ribbon cable's 312 fixed length, it needs room to move during bending or else buckling occurs. The slot 326 receives the excess ribbon cable 312, thereby eliminating stress on the ribbon cable's 312 electrical connections due to the bending of the insole 300. This helps to protect the ribbon cable 312 and its electrical connections from being torn or compromised by bending and sheering stresses. In certain embodiments, the heater panel 314 is attached to insulation layer 316 in a manner that allows slight movement of the heater panel 314 as the insole 300 bends. This relieves bending stress on the heater panel 314 caused by the bending of the insole 300. For example, in one embodiment, the heater panel 314 is glued, riveted or otherwise connected at one end thereof to the underlying insulation layer 316. The insulation layer 316 is preferably formed from a soft, pliable material, which allows some "give" when the heater panel 314 is pulled by ribbon cable 312 during bending.

Referring now to FIG. 7, the insulation portion 316 has a contact region 320 that abuts the frame 12. The contact region 320 is designed to be used interchangeably in right and left shoes. To that end, and as best shown in FIG. 7, the terminal end 350 of contact region 320 angles outwardly to create two different attachment ends. As shown, wall 350a emanates from a first corner 354a of the contact region 320 and angles outwardly. Wall 350b similarly emanates for a second corner 354b and angles outwardly. Walls 350a and 350b meet at apex 352. This geometry enables the insulation layer 316 and the heater 314 to be assembled in a range of

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angles so the same assembly would fit into left and right shoes with varying sizes. This geometry is described further in reference to FIG. 10.

FIG. 10 shows a bottom transparent view of an insole 300 according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown, an insole 300 is slightly angled from heel (proximal end 26) to toe (distal end 24). In order to substantially center the heater panel 314 in the forefoot portion 6 of the insole 300, the heater panel 314 must be somewhat offset with respect to the heel portion 2. As illustrated by the dotted line 44 in FIG. 10, if the ribbon cable 312 and heating element 314 would emanate from the frame 12 in a substantially linear manner—the heating element 314 would not be substantially centered in the forefoot portion 6, but rather it would be skewed to one side of the forefoot portion 6. However because, as shown, wall 350a abuts the frame 12 and because wall 350a is angled, the trajectory of the ribbon cable 312 and heating element 314 is slightly angled so as to position the heating element 314 in the general center of forefoot portion 6. As shown in FIG. 10, wall 350a is used as a contact surface in a left shoe. Wall 350b may be used as a contact surface of a right shoe. The angled terminal end 350 of the contact region 320, thus, allows the ribbon cable 312 and heating panel 314 to be used in any shoe.

The above-described features of the heating assembly 220 (e.g. flexibility and angled nature due to contact region) beneficially allow the heating assembly 220 to be incorporated in an insole or sole of a wide variety of shoes, including worker boots, tennis shoes, hiking boots, skiing shoes, snow shoes, etc. In addition, the above-described features allow one to use the same manufacturing process to produce heating assemblies for both right and left insoles.

FIG. 11 illustrates a close up view of the frame 12 that may be used in insoles of the invention. The frame 12 includes connector 46 and defines a recess 40 that is surrounding by sides 42. The recess 40 of the frame 14 is sized and shaped to receive the battery 14. The frame further includes extension member 370. The extension member 370 includes a rivet opening 462. A rivet associated with the circuit 210 (as shown in FIG. 6) may couple to the frame 12 via rivet opening 462. FIG. 12 illustrates a rivet 372 suitable for coupling the circuit 210 to the frame 12. Preferably, the rivet 372 is flexible such that it can deflect without breaking. A flexible rivet maintains the integrity of the connection between the frame 12 and the circuit board 210 despite bending of the insole 300. In certain embodiments, the rivet 372 is made from a technical grade elastomeric material.

As discussed above, the connector 46 of the frame 12 may, according to certain embodiments, pivot or rotate in order to connect to the battery as it is placed directly into the frame 12. This pivoting motion allows the battery 14 to snuggly fit within the recess of the frame 12. Without the pivoting motion, the frame 12 and its recess may have to be larger than the battery in order to accommodate the lateral motion required to connect the battery 14 to the connector 26. FIG. 18 illustrates an enlarged view of the heel portion of an insole with the connector 46 positioned at an incline. The angle of the incline can vary depending on applications and the amount of pivot one desires. In certain embodiments, the connector may be configured to rotate, for example, 10°, 20°, 30°, . . . , 80°, 90°.

FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate an exemplary design of the connector 46. The connector 46 includes one or more hinges 510. The hinges mate with indents in the frame 12 (not shown). The hinge 510 allows the connector 46 to pivot/rotate upwardly in order to align with a battery 14 to be inserted. The connector may be formed from a polymer,

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plastic, rubber, and/or thermoplastic elastomeric material. The connector 46 is preferably constructed out of elastomeric material giving it the ability to absorb deflection and stress. The above-mentioned features of the connector 46 allow the connector 46 to maintain its mechanical integrity even while deflecting and being subjected to external stresses (e.g. pressure from a wearer's movement).

According to certain embodiments and as shown in FIG. 13A, the connector 46 includes one or more electrical contact housing members 512. Electrical contacts (best shown in FIG. 16) are housed inside of the housing members 512, and are accessible through openings 502. The electrical contact housing members 512 mate fit with a connector portion 66 of the battery 14. In particular embodiments, the connector portion 66 of the battery 14 defines a recess 19 that includes an internal separator 17. See, for example, FIG. 3C. When the battery 14 is coupled to the connector 46, the internal separator 17 is positioned between the electrical contact housing members 512. Thus, the internal separator 17 acts to guide the housing members 512 into place as the battery 14 coupled to the connector 46. Electrical contacts (as shown in FIG. 16) within the housing members 512 are then coupled to battery pins 21 that are positioned in the battery recess 19. When the contact points are coupled to the battery pins 21, energy from the battery 14 can be transferred to the heater panel 314 via the connector 46.

As further shown in FIG. 13A, the outer walls of the connector 46, which face the battery, may have angled geometry 504 to help guide the electrical contact housing members 512 into the battery recess 19. In certain embodiments, the connector 46 further includes one or more ridges 508 for water proofing. When the battery 14 is fully engaged with the connector 46, the ridges 508 prevent water from entering the battery recess 19 and disrupting the electrical connection.

FIG. 13B illustrates a back side of the connector 46, which is in communication with the heating assembly 220. The back side of the connector 46 may include one or more openings 520 or similar cutouts for allowing wires or similar conductors to pass out of the connector 46. Those conductors/wires are in electrical communication with the electrical contacts 537 (as shown in FIGS. 15 and 16) of the connector 46 and may be coupled to the circuit 210, ribbon cable 312, or both. The openings 520 are sealed with a water proof sealant to protect the wires from water or other elements. The back side of the connector 46 may also include a lip 522, which is used as a height gauge for the wires and sealant compound during the assembly of the connector 46. Lip 522 presents a physical barrier which limits the amount of sealant compound that may be introduced into the area there below. This prevents excessive build-up of sealant materials—which may prevent or limit movement of the connector 46.

FIG. 14 shows a side, transparent view of a connector 46. As shown, a structural recessed round cavity 518 inside of the connector 46 is filled with the sealant and keeps the sealant in place to help maintain any sealant that is introduced through openings 520 from loosening and compromising the water tight seal.

As discussed above, the insoles of the invention are designed to receive a battery 14. See, for example, FIGS. 3A-3C. In certain embodiments, the battery 14 may be a battery pack. A battery pack includes a body enclosing a battery cell. The body may be the lower body portion 62, as shown in FIGS. 3A-3C. FIG. 15 illustrates an exploded view of the lower body portion 62. As shown in FIG. 15, the lower body portion 62 of the battery pack includes a boxed portion

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602. The boxed portion 602 defines a recess to receive the battery cell 604 and includes the connector portion 66 (which couples to the connector 46 of the frame 12). A battery cell 604 may be placed in the recess. The boxed portion 602 may include a locking ridge 608 or tab on the side opposite of the connector portion 66. Optionally, the locking ridge 608 meets with an indent in the frame 12, when the battery 14 is placed in the frame, in order to prevent undesirable movement of the battery 14 while still allowing the battery 14 to be removed from the frame upon application of upward force (e.g., manual removal). The battery cell 604 is enclosed in the boxed portion 602 via lid 606. The lid 606 may be permanently attached to the battery box 602 or the lid 606 may be removable to allow one to swap the battery cell 604. The lid 606 includes a finger tab 67 that one can leverage with his/her finger to assist in removing the battery 14 from the frame 12. When the lid 606 is removable, the finger tab 67 may also be used to remove the lid 606 from the boxed portion 602. When assembled, the pins 21 of the connector portion 66 are in electrical communication with the battery cell 604.

FIG. 16 provides a transparent view of the battery 14 coupled to the connector 46 of the frame, according to certain embodiments. As shown in FIG. 16, the pins 21 of the battery 14 enter the electrical contact housing members 512 of the connector 46, which places the pins 21 in electrical communication with the electrical contacts 537. Ideally and as shown, the inner walls of the recess 19 of the connector portion 66 include one or more slanted segments 540. The slanted segments press on the edges of the connector 46 when the battery is inserted all the way into the connector, this pressure forces the electrical contacts 537 to press against the pins 21, and maintain such contact.

FIG. 17 shows a battery magazine for charging and transporting batteries, according to certain embodiments. As shown in FIG. 17, the battery magazine is a frame 700 forming one or more recesses 702, each configured to receive a battery. The frame 700 of the magazine is configured to hold one or more connectors 746 (which are ideally the same as pivoting connector 46 of frame 12). The connectors 746 may be coupled to electrical cord that allows the connectors 746 to charge one or more batteries when the electrical wiring is plugged into an electrical outlet. In alternative embodiments, the battery magazine may include a USB socket that is coupled to the connectors 746. In such embodiments, a USB adaptor may be used to charge the batteries. The battery magazine may also include a circuit, such as a printed circuit board, disposed within the magazine and operably associated with the connectors 746. A function of the circuit includes monitoring charging of the battery to prevent under- or over-charging of the batteries. The circuit may be operably associated with one or more LEDs. In one embodiment, the battery magazine includes LEDs for each battery that the magazine is designed to receive. In this embodiment, the circuit can be configured to cause each LED to emit light in order to convey one or more functions with respect to one or more batteries in the magazine. The one or more functions may include, for example, showing the following: battery is connected, battery is charging, battery is malfunctioning, and battery is fully charged. The light emitted from the LED may be same or different for each function. For example, the light may be a different color for the one or more functions, or the light may be emitted in the same or different manner (single pulse, series of pulses, or constant light) for the one or more functions.

In addition to insoles with removable batteries, aspects of the invention also involve insoles with a removable heating

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element, removable heating assembly, or a removable smart assembly. Such aspects are described in more detail hereinafter.

FIGS. 19A and 19B illustrate views of exemplary insoles 200 having a removable heating element. The insoles of FIGS. 19A and 19B have the same basic insole construction (top surface, bottom surface, heel portion, midfoot portion, forefoot portion, materials, tab, etc.) as the insoles of FIGS. 1A-1C.

The insoles 200 of FIGS. 19A and 19B include a removable heating element 802. As shown in FIGS. 19A and 19B, the removable heating element 802 is a component of a removable heating assembly 804. The removable heating assembly may include the heating element and optionally a control circuit and a battery. The components of the removable heating assembly are discussed in more detail hereinafter. The removable heating assembly 804 may be centralized across the insole (as shown in FIG. 19A) or may be abutted against an edge of the insole 200 (as shown in FIG. 19B).

The body 808 of the insole 200 may include a recess or frame 810 configured to receive the removable heating assembly 804. The frames 810 for insoles of FIGS. 19A and 19B are shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B, respectively. Preferably, the heating assembly 804 and frame 810 have complementary designs to achieve a snug fit, which prevents unintended movement or removal of the heating assembly 804. The frame 810 may be positioned in the heel section, midfoot section, or span across both sections of the insoles. The frame may be a cut-out portion of the insole body 808 or may be a separate reinforced insert disposed within the insole body 808. When the heating assembly 804 is inserted into the frame, a top surface of the heating assembly is substantially flush with the top surface of the insole body 808 and, in some instances, a top surface of the frame 810. The flushness advantageously allows a user to rest his/her foot against the insole 200 without feeling differences between the multiple components. In this manner, the heating assembly and/or frame may be said to form a portion of the top surface of the insole. In addition, top surfaces of the heating assembly 804 and/or frame 810 may be cushioned in the same manner as the insole body 808 to further prevent a wearer from feeling or being disrupted by the multiple components. For example, each component may be formed from a polymer or polymer foam. A preferred polymer or polymer foam is polyurethane. Alternatively, the components may be formed from different materials.

The frame 810 optionally includes a grasping region 812 that is shaped to allow a user to directly remove the assembly 804 from the frame 810. The grasping region may be a cut-out to receive one or more fingertips of a user for removal of the assembly 804. Alternatively, the assembly 804 may include a pull tab 814 that allows a user to directly remove the assembly 804 from the frame 810. In either case, a user does not have to remove heating member 802 or heating assembly 804 from an enclosed compartment (i.e. with a lid), but can access the heating member 802 or heating assembly 804 directly from the external surface of the insole body 808. A benefit of insoles having removable heating assemblies is that the heating assembly may be directly removed from the insole while the insole remains within a shoe.

The heating assembly 804 includes a heating element 802. The heating member 802 is designed transfer heat to a user. When the heating assembly 804 is disposed within the insole 200, the heating assembly 804 delivers heat to a foot of the user. When the heating assembly 804 is removed from the

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insole 200, the heating assembly 804 can be used a personal heating device. For example, the heating assembly 804 may be placed in a clothing pocket for additional warmth, or the heating assembly 804 may be held by the user for personal heating (e.g. hand warmer, neck warmer, etc.). As such, the removable heating assemblies of the invention perform several functions, e.g., 1) heat warmers when used in conjunction with an insole; 2) personal heating device when removed from the insole.

The heating assembly 804, in addition to a heating member 802, may also include a control circuit, one or more batteries, or a combination thereof. FIG. 21 is a schematic illustration of a preferred heating assembly, which includes the following interconnected components: a battery, a control circuit, and a heating element. As shown in FIGS. 22A-22B, the heating assembly 804 may be formed from a lower body portion 820 and a top body portion 822. According to certain embodiments, the lower body portion 820 acts as a base and is a container that encloses the components of the heating assembly, such as the battery, control circuit and heating element. The top body portion 822 may be a cushion to provide comfort to the user. The top body portion 822 also forms the top surface of the assembly 804, which is configured to be flush with top surface of the insole 200. In certain embodiments, the lower body portion 820 is of sufficient rigidity to protect the internal components from damaging pressure, while retaining sufficient flexibility to accommodate bending of the insole during use. In other embodiments, the lower body portion 820 may have variable flexibility/rigidity across the length of the lower body portion 820. For example, it may be advantageous for the part of the lower body portion 820, which corresponds to the midfoot of the insole when the assembly is placed within the insole, to have greater flexibility because the midfoot experiences more bending during use. The lower body portion 820 may be formed from a polymeric material and the top body portion 822 may be formed from a polymeric foam 820.

FIGS. 22A and 22B depict side profiles of heating assemblies 804. The heating assembly 804 of FIG. 22A has a lower body portion 820 formed from a single compartment, which may encompass the heating element, control circuit, and/or battery. The heating assembly 804 of FIG. 22B has a lower body portion 820 with two or more compartments (shown with two compartments), in which the heating element, control circuit, or battery may be placed in the same or separate compartments 830. FIGS. 23A and 23B illustrate various combinations of the components of the assembly placed in separate compartments 830. For multi-compartment lower body portions 820, the divider 832 between the compartments 830 may be flexible or hinged to allow slight bending of the lower body portion 820.

FIGS. 24-26 depict the various components of a removable heating assembly 804. FIG. 24 depicts a heating element suitable for use in the heating assembly 804.

As shown in FIG. 24, the heating element 802 includes a panel 840 with a plurality of interconnected resistors 840. Energy is transferred from the battery to the panel 840 with the interconnected resistors 840, which then generates uniform heat. The panel 840 may be formed from a flexible (such as a copper film) or a rigid material.

FIG. 25 illustrates a control circuit 844 suitable for use in the heating assembly 804. The control circuit 844 (like circuit 210) configured to adjust the level of energy transferred from the battery to the heating element 802. For example, the circuit 844 may be programmed to provide certain heating levels, e.g., low, medium, and high. In some

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embodiments, the circuit 844 may be operably associated with a temperature sensor, and the circuit 844 delivers energy to maintain a certain threshold temperature level (such as body temperature) in response to readings transmitted from the temperature sensor. In certain embodiments, the circuit 844 may be controlled by a remote control (not shown). In such an embodiment, the circuit 844 includes a receiver that receives signal from a remote, decodes the signal, and then the circuit 844 executes the operation based on the signal. In certain embodiments, the heating assembly 804 may include an external battery indicator, which alerts the user to a charge status of the battery. In such embodiments, the circuit 844 controls an LED of the battery indicator. For example, the circuit 844 may cause the LED to emit certain types of light as discussed in more detail above. In addition, the circuit 844 may cause the LED to emit light upon receipt of a signal from the remote control.

FIG. 26 illustrates a battery 846 suitable for use with the heating assembly 804. Any suitable battery may be used for the battery 846. Types of batteries include, for example, nickel cadmium, nickel-metal hydride, lead acid, lithium ion, lithium ion polymer batteries. The battery 846 chosen ideally holds charge for more than 2, 3, 4 or 5 hours, and is rechargeable. The battery 846 may be charged while disposed in the heating assembly 804 by a plug-in charger. Alternatively, the battery 846 may be removed from the heating assembly 804 and recharged while removed or replaced by another fully-charged battery. As further shown in FIG. 26, the battery 846 may optionally be physically attached to the control circuit 844.

FIG. 27 illustrates an additional embodiment of the heated insoles with the removable heating assembly. As shown in FIG. 27, the insole body 808 may include one or more heat spreading or conductive elements 860. The conductive elements 860 facilitate the transfer of heat generated by the heating member 802 or assembly 804 to other portions of the insole (such as the toe portion of the insole body 808). Ideally, the conductive elements 860 are formed from a material that transfers thermal or electrical energy. In some embodiments, the conductive elements 860 are formed from a flexible metal (e.g., copper, silver, graphite, etc.). The conductive elements 860 may be positioned within an insole layer or between insole layers. The conductive elements 860 may be placed in an array-configuration (as shown in FIG. 27), but other configurations may also be used.

In some embodiments, the conductive elements 860 may transfer heat indirectly received from the heating assembly 804 (e.g. due to close proximity to the thermal energy outputted by the heating assembly). In other embodiments, the conductive elements 860 may electrically connect to the heating assembly 804 to further facilitate heat transfer. FIGS. 28 and 29 illustrate an electrical connection between the heating assembly 804 and conductive elements 860. As shown in FIG. 28, the conductive elements 860 terminate at a connective contact 862A. The connective contact 862A may be positioned within the frame 810 of the insole body 808. The connective contact 862A is configured to mate/connect with a connective contact 862B of the heating assembly 804 (See FIG. 29). The connective contact 862B is coupled to the heating member 802 and/or battery 846 for transmission of energy when connected to the connective contact 862A. When the heating assembly 804 is inserted into the frame 810, the heating assembly 804 is electrically coupled to conductive elements 860 of the insole body 808. The electrical connection allows energy to be directly trans-

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ferrered from the heating assembly 804 to the conductive elements 860, thereby causing the conductive elements to transmit heat.

In further aspects, insoles of the invention may include a removable smart assembly that is configured to control the level of energy delivered to and/or emitted from a heating element disposed within an insole. In such manner, the removable smart assembly provides for controlled heating of the internal heating element. According to certain embodiments, the removable smart assembly includes a battery and a control circuit for controlling the internal heating element. By their inclusion in the removable smart assembly, the battery of the may be easily replaced or recharged, and the circuit for may be updated, fixed and/or replaced without having to replace, fix or update the entire of the heated insole itself.

The removable smart assembly may be used in place of or in addition to a control circuit disposed within the insole. Preferably, the removable smart assembly is replaces the need for circuitry within the insole for controlling its heating.

FIG. 30 depicts a removable smart assembly. As shown in FIG. 30, the removable smart assembly 900 includes a battery and a control circuit. In certain embodiments, the battery of the removable smart assembly may be the same as or different from the battery 846 of the removable heating assembly (see FIGS. 25 and 26) or battery 14 (see FIG. 6). The battery of the removable smart assembly is used to provide power to an internal heating element disposed within the insole. In certain embodiments, the control circuit of the removable smart assembly may be the same as or different from the circuit 844 of the removable heating assembly (see FIGS. 25 and 26) or the circuit 210 (see FIG. 6). The circuit of the removable smart assembly is configured to control delivery of the energy from the battery to the internal heating element and/or the energy emitted from the internal heated element. In such manner, the circuit controls and adjusts the heating/temperature of the internal heating element. According to certain embodiments, the internal heating element powered and controlled by the removable smart assembly may be the same as or different from the internal heating panel 314 (FIG. 6) or the conductive elements 860 (FIGS. 28 and 29).

As shown in FIGS. 31A-31B, the removable smart assembly 900 may be formed from a lower body portion 920 and a top body portion 922. According to certain embodiments, the lower body portion 920 acts as a base and is a container that encloses the components of the smart assembly, i.e. the battery and control circuit. The top body portion 922 may be a cushion to provide comfort to the user. The top body portion 922 also forms the top surface of the assembly 804, which forms a top surface of the insole when the smart assembly is inserted into the insole. In certain embodiments, the lower body portion 920 is of sufficient rigidity to protect the internal components from damaging pressure, while retaining sufficient flexibility to accommodate bending of the insole during use. In other embodiments, the lower body portion 920 may have variable flexibility/rigidity across the length of the lower body portion 920. For example, it may be advantageous for the part of the lower body portion 920, which corresponds to the midfoot of the insole when the assembly is placed within the insole, to have greater flexibility because the midfoot experiences more bending during use. The lower body portion 920 may be formed from a polymeric material and the top body portion 922 may be formed from a polymeric foam 920.

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The removable smart assembly 900 may be sized to fit within a recess of an insole or a frame of the insole that defines a recess. The recess or frame may be formed in a heel portion of the insole, a midfoot portion of the insole, or combination thereof. Preferably, the recess or frame is positioned at the heel position to allow easy insertion and removal of the smart assembly 900. The recess or frame for receiving the removable smart assembly may be the same as or different from the recess or frame shown in FIGS. 1A, 2A, 2B, 5, 11, 20A, and 20B. In certain embodiments, the removable smart assembly 900 includes a connector portion (e.g. connector portion 66) that couples to a connector of the frame (e.g. connector 46). The connector may pivot to assist with insertion and removal of the smart assembly 900 therein. In such instances, the connector of the frame can electrically couple the battery and circuit of the removable smart assembly with the internal heating element of the insole. In certain embodiments, the internal heating element is coupled to the connector via one or more electrical connections (e.g. ribbon cable 312) that deliver electrical current from the removable smart assembly to the heating element.

Aspects of the invention also provide for wireless transfer of energy between the removable battery, the removable heating assembly, or the removable smart assembly and a heating element within disposed within the insole. In such instances, the removable battery, removable heating assembly, or the removable smart assembly may be configured to inductively couple to an internal heating element of the insole (e.g. heating panel 314 (FIG. 6) or the conductive elements 860 (FIGS. 28 and 29). The basic concept of inductive power transfer involves inducing electric current through a wire to generate a magnetic field, and transferring that magnetic energy to a second wire. Typically, the wires are coiled in order to amplify the magnetic field. FIG. 32 schematically depicts inductive power transfer. As shown in FIG. 32, the inductive power transfer involves a transmitter coil L1 and a receiver coil L2. Applying an alternating current in the transmitter coil L1 generates a magnetic field. When the receiver coil L2 is within the generated magnetic field of the transmitter coil L1, the generated magnetic field induces a current/voltage in the receiver coil L2, thereby allowing transfer of power. The receiver coil L2 may then be used to power a device (e.g. heating element).

For wireless inductive transfer, the removable battery, heating assembly, or smart assembly may include a transmitter inductive coil. The transmitter inductive coil is coupled to a battery and configured to inductively transfer electromagnetic power to a receiver inductive coil. The receiver inductive coil is operably coupled to a heating element disposed within the insole. The receiver inductive coil is configured to receive the transferred electromagnetic power and deliver that received power to the heating element. In certain embodiments, the transmitter inductive coil or the receiver inductive coil are coupled to a circuit to direct the transfer of electromagnetic energy. The circuit coupled to the inductive coils may be the same as or in addition to previously-described circuits. In some embodiments, a first circuit is associated with the battery (of itself or as part of the removable battery pack, heating assembly, or smart assembly) and the transmitter inductive coil. The first circuit may be configured to direct transfer of energy from the battery to transmitter inductive coil, thereby directing its generation of an electromagnetic field. In some embodiments, a second circuit is associated with the receiver transmitter coil and the heating element disposed within the insole. The second circuit may be configured to direct electromagnetic energy

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received by the receiver inductive coil and transfer said energy to the heating element in a control manner. In certain embodiments, a storage battery may be associated with the receiver inductive coil, the second circuit, and the heating element. In such embodiments, at least a portion of the electromagnetic energy received by the receiver inductive coil may be delivered to the back-up battery for storage. The second circuit may then engage the stored energy within the back-up battery to adjust/control heating of the heating element.

FIG. 33 illustrates an insole 1000 with an inductive coupling between a removable assembly 1002 and an internal heating assembly 1003. The removable assembly 1002 includes a battery, a transmitter inductive coil and a first control circuit. The internal heating assembly 1003 includes an internal heating element, a receiver inductive coil, and a second control circuit. The transmitter inductive coil of the removable assembly 1002 inductively transfers electromagnetic power to the receiver inductive coil of the internal heating assembly 1003. The received electromagnetic power is transferred to the internal heating element, which then emits heat for the insole 1000.

Portions of the insole (such as the frame), assembly (such as the lower body portion) and the battery (such as the lower body portion) may be formed from any suitable plastic, polymer, or polymeric blend. Any components and portions thereof may be formed from a flexible material, rigid material, or a material of variable rigidity (e.g. transition from rigid to flexible). Suitable materials may include Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), Polyethylene (PE), High-density polyethylene (HDPE), Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), Low-density polyethylene (LDPE), Polypropylene (PP), Polystyrene (PS), High impact polystyrene (HIPS), etc. In certain embodiments, components are formed from a polyimide, such as nylon. The polyimide may be a monomer, polymer, or a polymeric blend. In preferred embodiments, the frame of the insole is formed from a nylon. The material of the frame and the battery may be the same or different. In addition, the material of the insole body and the layers of the insole may depend on the need of the insole (e.g. what activity will the insole be used for). These insole materials may be plastic, polymer, rubber, thermoplastic elastomeric material, leather, cotton, and polymer foams. Preferred polymer foams include polyurethane foams.

The invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The foregoing embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects illustrative rather than limiting on the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. An insole for a shoe, the insole comprising:
an insole body defining a recess;
a removable assembly being removable from and insertable into the recess of the insole body, the removable assembly comprising a battery, a transmitter inductive coil configured to inductively transfer electromagnetic power, and a first circuit configured to control the transfer of the electromagnetic power; and
an internal heating element for delivering heat to at least a portion of the insole body, the internal heating element associated with a receiver inductive coil configured to wirelessly receive the inductively transferred power and deliver that received power to the internal heating element.

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2. The insole of claim 1, wherein the insole further comprises a second circuit configured to control receipt and delivery of the inductively transferred power to the internal heating element.

3. The insole of claim 1, wherein the removable assembly, 5 when inserted into the recess, forms at least a portion of the top surface of the insole.

4. The insole of claim 1, wherein the removable assembly comprises a cushion portion coupled to a lower portion.

5. The insole of claim 4, wherein the lower body portion 10 contains the transmitter inductive coil, the battery, and the first circuit.

6. The insole of claim 4, wherein the cushion portion, when the removable assembly is inserted into the recess, 15 forms a top surface of the insole body.

7. The insole of claim 1, wherein the insole further comprises a frame that defines the recess.

8. The insole of claim 7, wherein the frame comprises a polymer.

9. The insole of claim 8, wherein the polymer is nylon. 20

10. The insole of claim 1, wherein the internal heating element comprises a heating panel.

11. The insole of claim 1, wherein the internal heating element comprises one or more heat conductive elements.

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